The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

[redacted]73—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

SHIPPING.

NINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY.
— VENETIA ...	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	6th Oct.
L. GANGES ...	4195	750	W. B. Andrews	13th „
— MALWA ...	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	20th „
L. PEKIN ...	3900	600	A. Symons	27th „
— POONAH ...	3130	550	J. Orman	3rd Nov.
L. BOKHARA ...	2932	500	H. Weighell	1 th „
— SURAT ...	3142	530	A. W. Adamson	17th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. E. Breeze	6th Oct.
BRINDISI	3542	550	G. Lee..........	20th „
SUTLEJ	4194	750	A. H. Johnson......	3rd Nov.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	17th „

Return Tickets are now issued :—	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do. ..	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)..........	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	465

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th September, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class ..R	500	Including wines.	I Class ..R	520	Including wines.
II do..	340		II do.	350	
III do...	150	With food.	III do.	155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

*ABYSSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.
SINGAPORE, on Wednesday, 1st Nov., 1882.
CHINA, on Friday, 1st December, 1882.

* The s.s. Abyssinia has no second class accomodation.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

[illegible] I Class Calais Route. R 95 Brighton Route R 80
„ ..II do. do. .. 70 do. .. 58
From Naples. I do. do. .. 115 do. .. 100
„ ..II do. do. .. 105 do. .. 83

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

G. OLCESE,
Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, Sept. 1, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	8th Oct.
ORION	G. Mahorcich..	3,500	550	8th Nov.
PANDORA (new)	G. Sturli..........	3,800	550	8th Dec.
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich ...	3,500	550	8th Jan.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400 ..	Rs. 280 ..	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said..	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
PANDORA (new)	G. Sturli	3,800	550	2nd Oct.
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich ...	3,500	550	2nd Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
SPEKE HALL......	W. Brand ..	2,700	400	about 3rd Oct.
MERTON HALL....	J. Verrill ..	4,100	500	To follow.
WERNETH HALL...	O. Lloyd....	4,000	500	do.
WISTOW HALL...	T. Collin....	2,700	400	do.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

NOTICE OF ARRIVAL.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. CRITIC are hereby informed of the vessel's ARRIVAL, and are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature.

FUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & CO.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE CHIEF of a NATIVE STATE is desirous of obtaining the SERVICES of a thoroughly well qualified EUROPEAN GARDENER to take general charge of a large public garden. A married man preferred. Free quarters provided. Application, enclosing copies of testimonials and stating terms expected, to be addressed to X.Y.Z., care of KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER Books of this Bank will be CLOSED from this date to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1882.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-Year ended 30th June last at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, or six shillings and three pence per Share and will be payable on or after the 30th instant to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 22nd instant.

By order of the Board,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1882.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on THURSDAY, 5th October, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th October, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 862 Tons, on 1st October, 1882, at 10 a.m.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th September, 1882.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
(ESTABLISHED 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groups at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following Companies :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms, Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival," including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF CAMPHOR,

PREPARED from an old established Formula. This Preparation has been for many years in constant use in several English Hospitals, and its properties render it a safe, speedy and efficacious cure for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Influenza.

In bottles at Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S
SPECIALITE COD-LIVER OIL

IS prepared from fresh livers and almost entirely free from taste or smell. This Oil is of a pale straw colour, and the only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the principal Physicians and Surgeons ; it is taken freely without nausea, or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by the brown-coloured oils. In pint bottles, capsuled and labelled with the Company's Trade-mark,

Per bottle Re. 1-2 ; per dozen Rs. 12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

"EXCELSIOR"
TOBACCO AND CIFARETTES.

SIX PRIZE MEDALS,
VIENNA, 1873 ; PHILADELPHIA, 1876 ; PARIS, 1878 ;
and a Special Concession from the French Government for sale at the Exposition of 1878.

TESTIMONIALS.

DR. JOS. HYRTL, University of Vienna, Austria.—"'Excelsior' I declare to be the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Cash Prices.
'Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake cut for Pipes...........................	Re. 1 0
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long cut for Cigarettes or Pipes.....................	1 0
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S
ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR,

TRIPLE Concentrated, prepared from Dr. Rubini's formula ; in simple Diarrhœa and the earlier stages of Dysentery and Cholera, has been found of high value.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRY PLATE PHOTOGRAPHY.

THOMAS'S
EXTRA RAPID "PALL MALL" PLATES.

	Cash Prices.
4¼ × 3¼ per doz.	Rs. 2 4
5 × 4 „	„ 3 4
6½ × 4¾ „	„ 5 0
7¼ × 4½ „	„ 5 8
8½ × 6½ „	„ 9 0
9 × 7 „	„ 10 0
10 × 8 „	„ 13 0
12 × 10 „	„ 19 0

Special Terms by the Gross.

Sole agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
THE POONAKER
OR
MR. ANNA KIRLOSKER'S COMPANY
will perform
FOR THE LAST TIME
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 30TH SEPT.,
ACTS I TO VII. INCLUSIVE OF THE
SANGIT SAKOONTULA ;
OR,
THE LOST RING.

PATRONISED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY OF INDIA.
GAIETY THEATRE.
ONE WEEK ONLY,
Commencing
MONDAY, OCT. 2, 1882.
Under the kind Patronage and Presence of
BRIGADIER-GENERAL CARNEGY,
THE WORLD-RENOWNED
FAMOUS MERRY-MAKERS,
After a brilliant and successful tour through India and the Provinces.

PROGRAMME—PART I.

Selections..Piano.

After which
The laughable Farce in one Act, entitled
A PECULIAR FIX.

Timothy..................................Mr. Wash Norton.
Matilda ....Mrs. Wash Norton.

During the Piece several voices will be heard, but the persons not seen.

Waltz..Piano.

To be followed by
THE EGYPTIAN SACK AND THE MIRACULOUS LOCKED, CORDED AND STRAPPED BOX MYSTERY,
As performed by Maskelyn and Cooke, London, The most Wonderful Feat of Ancient and Modern Times, surpassing anything of the kind ever before attempted.

WASH NORTON, THE MASTER BANJOIST,
Introducing his Banjo Solos Christy Minstrel Songs, Jokes and Vocal Tyrolian Selections.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

Selections .... Piano.

WASH NORTON,
In his wonderful changes.
HERMAN,
In his excellent Entertainment of Legerdemain.

The Entertainment will conclude with the marvellous Mystery of the
BEAUTIFUL ENCHANTED LADY,
MISS MAUDE OWEN,
FLOATING IN THE AIR
In her aerial sleep diametrically opposed to the laws of gravitation, introducing the
OXI-CALCIUM, OR LIME LIGHT, by
MR. EDWARD BRIDGE,
And the elaborate tableaux of nations.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes to hold four..............	Rs.	12 0
Orchestra Stalls	„	3 0
Pit Stalls................................	„	2 0
Pit	„	1 0
Back Seats	„	0 8

Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m, Bombay time.

Reserve Seats now on sale at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

PHIL. H. KIRBY, Agent.

THE BROACH COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the PURCHASE of 300 of the UNALLOTTED SHARES of this Company. Such Tenders will be received at the registered office of the Company, No. 6, Hummum-street, up to 6th of October next at 5 p.m., each Tender to be accompanied by a deposit of rupees twenty per share, the balance of the purchase money to be paid by the 31st of October next. These shares will participate in the profits accruing since the 1st of July last. The Directors do not find themselves to allot the whole or any number of the above shares. Tenders to be addressed to the CHAIRMAN of the Directors of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THOMAS BLANEY,
Chairman.
Bombay, 29th September, 1882.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 408 tons WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS of Calicut Poonwood or Benteak Timber. Specification and form of Tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p. m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 25th October next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes, and this amount will, in the event of the Tender being accepted, be retained as security for due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 29th September, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that JAITHABHOY LALLJEE has contracted to SELL to GOREBAI, wife of Damjee Meghjee, the undermentioned PROPERTY. All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at their office, No. 26, Apollo-street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof ; otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.—Dated this 29th day of September, 1882.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of Government land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, and called the Grass Screw, situate outside the Fort at Chinch Bunder, at Sattad or Doongry Cooly-street, in the sub-district of Mandvee and within the Island of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1325 and new No. 7087, and assessed under No. 266, and contains by admeasurement 3894-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by Government ground, on the west by the public road called Chinch Bunder-road, on the north by the house of Sha Boodah Dossa, and on the south by the house of Parpia Purdhan, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Messrs. Pelly and Company and other tenants.

HORE, CONROY & BROWN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

INFALLIBLE
MAGIC CORN-CURE.

Cures without causing pain every obstinate form of Corn when applied according to the directions.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES AND SPIRITS
FOR INVALIDS.

FELTOE & SON'S "SPECIALITE" SHERRY, PORT, and BRANDY are always kept in stock. These are undoubtedly the best adapted and recommended Invalid Wines for sick patients by the highest Medical Faculties of Great Britain and Ireland.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AMBERG & COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED
ANGOSTURA BITTERS,
Re. 1-4 per bottle.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MADON'S
ASTRINGENT TOOTH POWDER,

UNSURPASSED for arresting Bleeding from the TEETH and GUMS and INCIPIENT DECAY, is a thorough cleaner of the Teeth, improving Foul Breath, and giving health to Gums and fragrance to the Mouth.

Per bottle As. 12.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR ÆRATED WATERS,
PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT,

MANUFACTURED with utmost care, with perfectly pure water passed through a set of charcoal filters.

SODA-WATER......... ÆRATED-WATER..	Re. 0 10 0	per doz.
LEMONADE......... GINGERADE......... POTASH-WATER....	„ 0 12 0	„
TONIC-WATER...... RASPBERRYADE ..	„ 0 14 0	„
GINGER-ALE.........	„ 1 4 0	„

Bottles charged extra.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona

FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

HANDSOME PRESENTS
FOR
LADIES.

Albert Chains.
Bouquet Holders.
Cake Baskets.
Crosses.
Charms.
Demi Suites.
Ear-rings.
Engagement Rings.
Guard Rings.
Necklets.
Gold Bracelets.
Gold Brooches.
Gold Lockets.
Silver Jewellery.
Jewelled Rings.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Church Services.
Hymn Books.
Fans.
Chatelains.
Work Baskets.
Lady's Companions.
Albums.
Inkstands.
Cash Boxes.
Trinket Cases.
Silver and Gold Thimbles.
Envelope Cases.
Perfume Cases.
Jewel Cases.
Silver Card Cases.
Dressing Cases.
Writing Cases.
Dressing Bags.
Hand Mirrors.
Smelling Bottles.
Tea Services.

GENTLEMEN.

Rings.
Meerschaum Pipes.
Cigar Holders.
Cigar Cases.
Cigarette Cases.
Agh-dans.
Cigar Lamps.
Riding Whips.
Field Glasses.
Gold Studs.
Sleeve Links.
Gold Pencil Cases.
Spirit Stands.
Watches.
Photo. Frames.
Silver Snuff Boxes.
Pocket Books.
Courier Bags.
Spirit Flasks.
Carriage Clocks.
Muffineers.
Gold Pencil Cases.
Studs and Links.
Peg Stands.
Silver Pencil Cases.
Dressing Cases.
Dressing Bags.
Writing Cases.
Despatch Boxes.
Army and Navy Cups.
Gold Rings.
Scarf Rings.
Gold Alberts.
Silver Cigar Cases.
Silver Cigarette Cases.

WEDDING GIFTS.

Fruit Stands.
Cellarettes.
Cruet Stands.
Flower Vases.
Porcelain Vases.
Glassware.
Crockeryware.
Tea and Coffee Services.
Ormolu Inkstands.
Photo. Albums.
Card Trays.
Lawn-tennis Sets.
Liqueur Cases.
Dessert Sets.
Peg Trays.
Napkin Rings.
Salt Cellars.
Ice Buckets.
Lamps.
Table Cutlery.
Time Pieces.
Suites of Plate.
Electro-plated Ware.

CHRISTENING GIFTS.

Silver Cups and Mugs.
Silver Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork, Spoon and Mug.
Coral and Bells.
Electro-plated Cups and Mugs.
Electro-plated Fork and Spoon.
Electro-plated Knife, Fork and Spoon.
Electro-plated Bowl and Spoon.
Pearl and Wh stles.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES UPON PPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FIRST CLASS OUTFITTING.

POOLE AND LORD,
318, *OXFORD STREET,*
LONDON.

THOMAS LORD,
(Late Jowett),
48, *CONDUIT STREET,*
LONDON.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR FELT HATS,
"SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA."

Zephyr, Extra Light, with Diaphanous Linings, ensuring thorough Ventilation.

Black, Drab or Brown, Extra Light, and Good Colour	Rs. 7-0, 9-8, 10-8
Special Shapes, suitable for Tall Men	„ 10-8 to 12-8
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Helmets, a large variety of Shapes	„ 10-0 to 18-0
Fancy Pugrees	„ 2-8 to 5-0

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

AMERICAN ORGANS
AND
HARMONIUMS.

	Rs.
MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ ; Five Octaves, Double Reed ; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Self-adjusting Reed Valves ; improved Bellows ; Ivory fronts to Keys ; Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides, best finish, Walnut Case.	550
UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE, Length 4 feet 3 inches ; Height 3 feet 10 inches ; Depth 2 feet.—Full Organ Knee Stop, Grand Swell, Twelve Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Viola Dolce, Voix Celeste, Vox Humana, Dulcian, Oboe, Clarionet, Claribella, Forte I., Forte II. (New Model) ...	600
AMERICAN ORGANS BY ESTY.	
Length, 2 feet 10 inches ; Depth, 1 foot 6 inches ; Height, 2 feet 3 inches. Two sets of Reeds. Four Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte and Knee Swell	300
AMERICAN ORGANS BY SMITH.	
Very Handsome, 2 Knee Swells and 11 Stops. Sub Bass, Principal Dolce, Diapason Dolce, Principal Diapason, Tremolo, Octave Coupler, Dulciana, Flute, Dolce Forte and Principal Forte	450
THE DISTRICT ORGAN BY MASON AND HAMLIN.	
Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes	120
HARMONIUMS.	
Solid Oak, 4 Octaves	100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and two Blowers...	120
Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, 2 Blowers	160
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 Blowers, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator	180
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely Carved Consoles. Size 4 feet 6 in. by 2 feet 5 in. ; height 3 feet 3 in. Five rows of Vibrators with eighteen Stops, Expression and Grand Jeu. BASS—Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Clarion, Bassoon, Violincello, Saxophone, Sourdine, Forte. TREBLE—Flute, Clarionette, Fifre, Hautbois, Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Forte ; the whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature ... ... Net Cash	800
HARMONIUM EXPRESSIF.	
In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	250
In handsome Walnut Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom ...	300
In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass C to C, 8 Stops, Wind Indicator, Pedal Protector, zinc bottom...	350
In Ebony and Gold ditto ditto ditto ditto ...	500

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by contract.
Pianofortes let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.
CATALOGUES OF MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

CELLULOID
WATERPROOF COLLARS, CUFFS, AND BOSOM-FRONTS,
COOL, COMFORTABLE AND LASTING

SHAPES......... The "Victor," "Novelty," "Ajax."
SIZES .... 15½, 16, and 16½.
PRICES .... Collars, Re. 1-4 each ; Cuffs, Rs. 2-8 per pair ; and Bosom-Fronts, Rs. 2 8 each.

AMERICAN
FOLDING ROCKING-CHAIRS,
LIGHT, FANCY, AND PORTABLE.
Rs. 4 each, or Rs. 20 per ½ dozen.

W. J. ESSAI,
BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES,
Forbes Street, Fort.

LAST WEEK OF THE
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
FURNITURE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND OF BEST MAKE.
15 PER CENT. DISCUNTS.
Outstation orders will be promptly attended.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET-MAKER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEAS OF SEASON 1882.

MORTON & Co., of Church-gate-street, have received at their TEA EMPORIUM (the *oldest* and the *first* establishment of its kind) a picked consignment of this year's *Spring Crop* of some of the best and widely known Plantations in Kangra Valley. These choice Teas were much appreciated at the late MELBOURNE and other previous EXHIBITIONS, and were awarded PRIZE MEDALS.

A single trial will satisfy the most fastidious taste.

MORTON & Co., SOLE AGENTS OF
HOLTA AND OTHER TEA COMPANIES.
POONA AGENTS :—MORGAN & BALCRISHNA.

MORENAS & CO.
THE ONLY PLACE WHERE GOOD ICES ARE PREPARED.
ICES.
CHOCOLATE ICE CREAM, VENILLA ICE CREAM, RASPBERRY WATER ICE.
WINES.
30 different kinds. See Price List.
SPIRIT.
28 different kinds. Price List free on application.
COMFITS.
25 kinds, from Ans. 12 to Rs. 2 per lb.
PASTRY.
EVERYDAY FRESH.

MORENAS & CO.,
ICE CONFECTIONERS.
WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
15, Meadow-street.

JAMES PAYN'S NOVELS.
Re. 1-4 ; by Post Re. 1-8 each.

At Her Mercy
Bentinck's Tutor
Best of Husbands
Carlyon's Year
Cecil's Tryst
Clyffords of Clyffe
Confidential Agent
Fallen Fortunes
Family Scapegrace
Foster Brothers
Found Dead
Gwendoline's Harvest
Humorous Stories
Less Black than were Painted
Like Father Like Son.
Lost Massingbred.
Marine Residence
Mirk Abbey
Murphy's Master
Not Wooed, but Won
Perfect Treasure
Under one Roof
What he cost her.

COOPER AND COMPANY.
BOMBAY : MEADOW STREET. POONA : EAST STREET.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES are durable, rapid, exceedingly simple, neat, not liable to get out of order, and warranted to sew from the finest muslin to the heaviest material. The Co.'s only office in Bombay, 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES have become more popular than ever. Their sale in 1880 amounted to 538,609, while in 1881, 561,036 Machines were sold. Thus their increasing demand can be seen by facts and figures. For Cash or on Hire, The Singer M'f'g Co., 2, Church Gate-street Bombay.

OUR SEWING-MACHINES stand pre-eminent. They are acknowledged by all to be the best in style, elegance, workmanship, material and finish. Send for Price List.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—Any person who may have lost a small diamond ornament on the "Gibbs-road," Malabar Hill, apply at the office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla.

RECEIVED, A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF GENUINE MUSICAL BOXES PLAYING FROM 4 TO 8 TUNES. Prices moderate.—BARTON & Co., CHURCH GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED ENGINEER for up-country to work Cotton Presses. Apply to this paper, care of "X.Y.Z."

CHEROOTS, O.K. BRAND, burn evenly and with a white ash, draw freely. Per box of 100, Rs. 1-12 only of B. PHILLIPS and Co., 17, Church Gate-street.

SODA and OTHER ÆRATED WATERS made daily at the Pharmacy of B. PHILLIPS and Co., 17, Church Gate-street. English Chemist at head of Dispensing Department.

BACK BAY SWIMMING BATH.—There will be about 8 feet of Water in the Bath to-day (Saturday), and to-morrow morning.

"LONDON TIFFIN" ROOMS Cool and Nice. The best place to pass a quiet half hour, Good Tiffins and good Liquors.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS. Just received a choice and select assortment of some of the most elegant designs—W. J. ESSAI, Cash Stores, Fort,

YEATMAN'S YEAST and BORWICK'S BAKING POWDERS at English prices, 35,000 pounds consumed in the Zulu War.—W. J. ESSAI, Cash Stores, Fort.

CHEROOTS and CIGARS of the finest Trichinopoly manufacture at ready-money rates.—W. J. ESSAI, Cash Stores, Fort.

FRESH FISH, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, and ICE supplied to residents in the Mofussil, by W. J. ESSAI, Purveying and Provision Cash Stores, Fort.

REQUIRED, a CLERK competent to conduct the general business of a public company, must be familiar with accounts. Salary up to Rs. 75 per mensem. Address CHAIRMAN, Broach Cotton Co., Limited, 6, Hummum-street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a BUNGALOW at Mazagon, opposite the Hamilton's Hotel. For rent apply to HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY next door.

DEVOE'S KEROSINE-OIL FOR SALE. Apply to the Godown-keeper.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

EXSHAW'S BRANDIES No. 1, Rs. 36 ; No. 2, Rs. 23 per doz., at Godowns of C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Agents.

NEW GOODS ARRIVED at Noor Mahomed and Co., 34, Meadow-street. Fancy Tweeds, Angolas, Homespun, Scotch Tweeds, Bathing Drawers, Blankets, Towels, &c.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

CHEMISTS WANTED, a qualified EUROPEAN ASSISTANT, salary Rs. 300 per mensem. For particulars apply to CONFIDENTIAL, care of this office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST RECEIVED, CHRISTMAS CARDS, fancy Sweets, Fancy Biscuits, Turkish Torpedoes, China Preserves, Fresh Jam, Fancy Ornaments, Rocking Horses, Perambulaters and novel mechanical Toys, &c. Prices very moderate.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co. No. 33, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 5-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 22, Apollo-street, HOT JOINTS at 1 p.m. TIFFINS from 8 as. each. Fresh bill of fare daily. Ices, Wines, Tea and Coffee.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, in Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat, Elphinstone Circle, house No. 38, the office furniture, of a firm lately wound up consisting of blackwood and teakwood writing tables with slopes, office chairs, pigeon holes and pegeon-hole cupboards, hanging punkhas, screens, inkstands, copying presses, writing desk, iron box with stand, very handsome duplex wall kerosine lamps ; also dining-room furniture, such as dining-table, sofa couches, sepoys' benches, chest of drawers, clothes press, cupboards with glass doors, spoons and forks, cutlery, linen, &c.

The property is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 30th September, 1882.

THE NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the mill premises, Soparebaug, Parell, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' report and audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June, 1882.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 15th September, 1882.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd to 30th instant, both days inclusive.

NOTICES.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church-gate-street, on SATURDAY, the 30th September, at 4 P. M., Bombay time, to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1882.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd September to 3rd October, 1882, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1882.

SALVATION ARMY.

HINDEE THEATRE.—Corner of Grant and Falkland Roads. Meetings EVERY EVENING at 5 p.m.

SALVATION TENT.—Crawford Market will be opened on SATURDAY EVENING, after which daily meetings at 7-30 a.m. and 8 p.m.

FRAMJI COWASJI HALL.—Great Meeting on THURSDAY, October 5th, at 8 p.m., to explain the origin of the Salvation Army and future prospects of the WAR IN INDIA. WAR MEMORIES. The Chalk Farm Mystery. The would-be suicide converted with a rope round his neck. Capture of the Captain and Officers of the "Skeleton Army." Sentenced to 14 days with the Salvation Army. Tickets for admission to this special meeting will be one anna each. A few reserved seats one rupee each. Apply to Head-quarters, Salvation Army, Bombay.

LOOK OUT for great welcome demonstration on arrival of Mrs. Major Tucker with reinforcements from England.

WANTED.—Large buildings in every town and village in India, seating 500 to 3,000 persons. Any one willing to put up such and rent them to the Salvation Army, or to advance money for this purpose at a fair interest, should communicate immediately with

MAJOR TUCKER,
Headquarters, Salvation Army, Bombay.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 75 (seventy-five) per share (being at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum), will be PAID on and after the 26th instant to the Shareholders of the Company whose names stood on the register on the 16th instant, on production of the Share Certificates.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL,
UNDER GOVERNMENT INSPECTION AND A COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
BRACING HILL CLIMATE.
Separate establishments for Boarding Boys and Girls.

FOR PROSPECTUSES, &C., APPLY TO
HEAD MASTER.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited by the MAULMAIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE for the CONSTRUCTION of a TRAMWAY within the limits of the Town.

Tenders will be received up to the 1st January, 1883. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.,
Secretary and Engineer, Maulmain Municipality.
Maulmain, the 23rd June, 1882.

NOTICE.
THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 7 and 9, Church-gate-street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY [illegible] purpose of passing the following Resolutions :—

That the Capital of the Company be increased from Rs. 4,25,000 to Rs. 500,000 by the issue of 600 new shares of the nominal value of Rs. 125 each.

That tenders be invited from shareholders of the Company for the purchase of the said new issue, and the Directors be authorized to allot the same to tenderers in such proportion as they think fit.

That tenders be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 per share, and the shares be fully paid for on allotment. If no shares be allotted, the deposit to be returned.

That if in the opinion of the Directors the rates tendered for all or any of the said issue be insufficient, that the Directors be at liberty to reject such tenders as they think fit.

That on and after the sixth day of October instant the Directors be at liberty to sell and dispose off in such manner to such persons and at such prices (being not less than the nominal par value) all shares not then tendered for or allotted to tenderers.

That all premiums to be received on the sale of the said new issue be credited to the reserve account of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTE.—Tenders accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 per share may be now sent in by shareholders to the office of the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, and if the above Resolutions are not passed the deposit will be returned.

CHEAP CONTRACTORS RAILS for Earthworks, Quarries, Riverdams, Mines, Cotton Mills, and General Building Purposes, with wagons of various patterns and sizes upon Decunville's Narrow Guage System. For particulars and prices apply to GOSTLING and MORRIS, Consulting Engineers, or to the Patentees agents, L. SINGER and Co., 2, Hornby-row, Bombay.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents,
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of the 1st Section, 13 miles in length, of the ROAD from Bhiwandy to Wada in the Tanna Collectorate.

Plans and printed conditions of contract may be seen, and copies of specification and forms of Tender obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer Northern Konkan Division at Tanna on payment of Rs. 5.

Tenders, which must be on the prescribed form, must reach the Executive Engineer before 12 o'clock on 10th October, 1882, after which no tenders will be received.

F. B. MACLARAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, N. K.
Tanna, 23rd September, 1882.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

IN anticipation of a TEMPORARY BRIDGE being ERECTED over the POORNA RIVER, situated between Nowsaree and Maroli Stations in about ten days, Goods Traffic of every description, not of a perishable nature, will, for the convenience of the public, be received on and after MONDAY next, the 25th instant, and be loaded upon wagons ready to be passed over the Bridge when finished.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 20th September, 1882.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM,
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYRABOLLAM or HIRDA COLLECTION of the Southern Division Forests, for the season 1882-83, which is estimated at

IN BELGAUM :—	
Khanapur Taluka	3,300
Belgaum Taluka	1,200
Total	4,500 khandis of 560 lbs. each.
IN KANARA :—	
N. D. of Kanara	2,240
C. D. of Kanara	160
S. D. of Kanara.....................	1,500
Total	3,900 khandies of 560 lbs. each.

2. No offer under Rs. 8 per khandi for the Kanara crop if delivered at the Depots on the road sides in the forests or Rs. 11 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta and Honawar Bunders, will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the Depots in the forests, but no tender of less than Rs. 7 for the former and Rs. 9½ for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 10th of October, 1882.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. D.
Conservator's office, S. D., Camp Yellapur, Kanara District, Sept. 8, 1882.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29.

THE opening of the Suez Cable has brought in home telegrams to-day in better time, but the extent of business done has not been much aided thereby. Arrivals of produce are so limited that, leaving mail-day and similar adverse influences out of the question, the possibilities of active trade do not exist.

In London yesterday Consols were unchanged at 100¼, and no movement is noted in Indian Securities or Exchange Bank shares. French Rentes, however, are again ¼ higher at 115¾. The Bank of England return for the week shows an improvement of one per cent. in the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities, and notwithstanding the drain of money which may be expected to set in for the States in payment for grain and cotton, other appearances seem to favour a continuance of easy, if not easier, money.

In the General Produce markets no change of any kind is reported.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed dull, the day's sales being only estimated at 7,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. In spot prices a decline of 1-16 is quoted in Mid-Uplands good Hinghunghat, and G. F. Sawginned Dharwar, whilst Americans to arrive are 1-32d. lower. In New York the quotation for ready Mid Uplands has receded from 12 to 11 13-16 cents. per lb., but November shipment is 6 points higher again at 11·21 per lb. The receipts show the following comparisons:—

	1882	1881	1880
Thursday's receipts ..	25,000	21,000	28,000
Six days' do ...	110,000	112,000	137,000
Total Since 1st Sept. ..	270,000	401,000	457,000

EXCHANGE.—There has, as usual on mail-day, been very little business doing to-day, and no change can be quoted in rates. One bank has withdrawn as a buyer of 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 8¼d., but there are three others out at the rate, without finding any amount of paper worth mentioning. It may be that outside influences may tend to support quotations, but no strength can be looked for from this market, the plentiful supply of money being out of all proportion to the extent of business demands both present and prospective. We quote for ready bills:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 15-16d. per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 27-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 1-8d.	,,
Credits. 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8¼ d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 9-32d.	,,
Francs. 3 ,, ,,	2·14	,,

On Calcutta demand may be quoted at 5-32 per cent. premium, sixty days' sight at 7-16 discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very quiet, and with only a limited amount of business passing. Prices remain practically unchanged, say:—Fours Rs. 99 13-16; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 106⅝.

The SHARE market has ruled very quiet. Banks [illegible] remain without change, Bank of Bombays [illegible] quoted at Rs. 772½. Colaba Land shares are [illegible] lower at Rs. 810. In Press Companies the [illegible] changes are an advance of Rs. 5 in Berars and [illegible]s. 2½ in New Indian. Spinning and Weaving [illegible]panies are, if anything, the turn weaker. In [illegible] cases quotations are reduced Rs. 5 per share, but even at that there are more sellers than buyers at the moment.

In COTTON we have not heard of any export business whatever having been done. Prices are nominally unaltered, but sellers would be willing to accept a concession from nominal rates to effect sales. Buyers, however, do not seem anxious in any way, and it is evident that so long as the existing depression is maintained at home, we shall see very little doing here. New Crop accounts continue excellent, but even the lowest figures mentioned here are fully ⅛d. per lb. under what speculative sellers are prepared to accept both in Liverpool and on the Continent.

SEEDS and WHEAT are practically unchanged.

FREIGHTS are, if possible, weaker than ever. The s. s. Sicily has to-day been put on the Liverpool berth at 20s. for wheat and 22s. 6d. for measurement, but even at that level has only been able to book a limited amount of cargo. Steamers are offering for early October loading at 25s. U. K. or Continent, without finding takers, and it seems impossible to see where the present depression will end.

[illegible] GOODS are fairly steady, but not any [illegible] the off-take from the bazaar more [illegible] buyers are holding [illegible] may have to [illegible] First [illegible]

[illegible]IPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE [illegible] tons, Captain F. A. Brown, sai[illegible]

THE steamer [illegible]

[illegible] tons, Captain F. [illegible] Gulf, with a [illegible] Nacoda, arrived [illegible]m Mozambique [illegible] cargo, and 16 deck [illegible]

[illegible] Captain L. Jones, [illegible] Mauritius (14th Sept.) with a cargo of [illegible] Sugar, and 199 casks molases, and Mr. E. H. Fitzpatrick and 120 deck pascengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachamba, 544 tons, Captain T. Johnston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via. Kurrachee, with a general cargo, 126 horses, and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Pollen, Mr. Biddulph, Mr. Jenkins, Col. L. Mesurier, and 76 deck.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander	From
28	Fathe Issilamo ..	Nacoda	Mozambique, Sept. 4.
29	Pachamba (s)	Johnston......	Bussorah, Sept. 15.
	Arago (s).........	Jones	Mauritius, Sept. 14.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels	Commander.	Destination.
29	Thibet (s)	Thompson ...	London.
	Inchrhona (s)	Brown	Calcutta.
	Sirocco (s)	Reid	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Zambesi, Moule, to China, &c.
Steamer Henry Balkow, Raffin, to Persian Gulf.

The steamer Pachamba, to Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 30.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)
For Judgment.

55-82—Tobin and R.—Dorabjee Hormusjee vs Dossibai and another—Payne and G.

[illegible]80—Khunderao M.—for pauper—Kurmully Mahomed Jetha vs Sonbai and another—Moreshwar L., and in person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Cause.

297-82—Mu[illegible]jee and B.—Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff vs [illegible]jee Hussonbhoy Zakoodin bin Syedna, &c.—Moo[illegible] and D. Part heard.

Long Causes.

262-82—Shapurjee, Tyebje[illegible] and T.—Vulubdas Waljee vs Bai Jussoda and o[illegible]hers—Muljee and B., M. M. Munshi,

439-81—Skipsey and T. and D[illegible]—Javervahoo vs L. A. Watkins and others—T. [illegible]nd D.

41-82—M. H. Khan, (for [illegible]aupers)—Fatmabai and another vs Ratanjee Naikin—Shamrao P.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice LATHAM.)
(After Chamber business.)
For determination of an issue.

486-81—Jefferson, B. and D.—Ahme[illegible]dbhoy Hubibbhoy vs Vullibhoy Cassumbhoy and o[illegible]thers—Payne and G., and A. and H.—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 28.

Gartside Tipping, Lieut., Punjaub Transport Dept., on duty, from Aden.

Benson, Col., Madras Volunteer Corps, on leave, from Bangalore.

Prideaux, Major, Dy. Judge Advocate, on duty, from Poona.

Hadow, Col., R. A., on leave, from Poona.

Bannerman, Col., 4th Rifles, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

SEPTEMBER 29.

Heathcote, Captain, S. Rifles, on leave, from Naini Tal.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 28.

Halloran, Quarter Master, Leicestershire, on leave, to Jubbulpore.

Phelps, Col., Commissary Genl., on duty, to Poona.

Heyland, Lieut., R. A., on leave, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 29.

Grainger, Vet. Surg., on leave, to Poona.

Herbert, Lieut., R. Fusiliers, on duty, to Bellary.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS
By Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, September 29.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and pasted to companies as follows:—Vols. F. Windsor, to D. Company; A. L. DeSouza, R. Thomas, and H. C. Davidson, to G. Company; H. Wright, R. Miles, A. Gardiner, and H. Lobo, to H. Company.

Serjt. F. Spencer, E. Company, has permission to be absent for 6 months from the 6th proximo on view to proceeding to Europe.

Cr. Serjt. W. George has permission to be absent from Bombay for two months, from the 1st proximo, and to take his rifle with him.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

GRAEFENBERG
VEGETABLE
PILLS,

acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEAD-ACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, DISEASES of DIGESTION, and FEVERS. These PILLS act [illegible]

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to Bombay Gazette Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.*.* "AGENTS WANTED."

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE
AND
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN INDIA.
HARRIS & LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS
20, RAMPART ROW,
(Next to the Oriental Bank
BOMBAY.
REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE
METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES
and the
LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.

FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

OUR SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT of these CELEBRATED PIANOS, which is unusually large, owing to the increasing demand ARRIVED THIS DAY by the AUSTRIAN LLOYDS' s.s. PANDORA. Orders are now being registered.
Their revised prices are as follows:—
Plain square Piano ....Rs. 750
Sympathetic square .... ,, 825
Semi-grand, on three legs .... ,, 1,375
PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars and other information will be given on application.
Bombay, Sept. 25, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.,

CALENDAR—SEPT.-OCT., 1882.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter .... Oct. 4th, 7h. 8·7m. a.m.
New Moon .... ,, 12th, 10h. 52·7m. a.m.
First Quarter .... ,, 20th, 4h. 45·8m. a.m.
Full Moon........................ ,, 26th, 7h. 24·9m. p.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sept.					
Sat. 30	....	5 52	5 48	1 1m 1 2 a	6 56m 7 5 a
Oct. Sun. 1	17th Sunday after Trinity.	5 52	5 47	1 46m 1 43 a	7 42m 7 48 a
Mon. 2	....	5 52	5 46	2 35m 2 28 a	8 33m 8 38 a
[illegible] 3	....	5 53	5 45	3 29m 3 22 a	9 45m 9 36 a
[illegible]	English Mail expected.	5 53	5 44	4 30m 4 32 a	11 20m 11 8 a
[illegible]	....	5 53	5 44	5 51m 6 6 a	0 57 a ...
[illegible]	....	5 53	5 43	7 17m 7 48 a	0 40m 2 3 a
[illegible]	....	5 54	5 42	8 26m 8 52 a	1 58m 2 53 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

FULTON—September 29, at Malabar Hill, the wife of E. M. H. Fulton, of the Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter.

PETIT—September 27, at Byramjee Hall, Mazagon, Bai Goolbai, wife of Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KENNEDY—JACKSON—September 18, at the Fort Church, Belgaum, by the Revd. J. F. Forbes, assisted by the Revd. C. Walford, Michael, third son of General Sir M. K. Kennedy, R. E., K. C. S. I., to Frances Elizabeth Hutchings, 3rd daughter of the late Col. Thomas Jackson, of Harbledown Lodge, in the County of Kent.

DEATHS.

MALDEN—September 22, at Karachi, May Stanley, youngest child of Major R. V. Malden, 1st Sind Horse, aged 1 year and 4 months.

PANDAY—Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee Panday, aged 48, deeply regretted. The Oothumna ceremony will take place on Sunday afternoon at the Seth Cowasjee Byramjee's Fire Temple, at Churney-road.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

IN our issue of the 21st instant we commented briefly on the important Resolution recently published by the Bombay Government on the extension of local self-government in this Presidency; and we expressed an opinion that the practical effect of that Resolution would depend materially upon the spirit in which it will be worked by the local Government and its officers. The Government has, it will be observed, insisted upon retaining the Collector in his present position of president of all city and town municipalities in his district, and of the District Local Fund Committees, and has finally reserved to itself the most complete control over all local and municipal boards. It is perfectly clear, we think, that the success of the new scheme will essentially depend upon the manner in which the important control thus reserved is exercised; and bearing in mind the undisguised aversion with which the scheme is regarded by the local Government, and the notorious opposition of the officials, it is much to be regretted that the Government did not see their way to meet more closely the wishes of the Supreme Government in the one point which appears to be of cardinal importance. It was an essential feature of Lord Ripon's scheme that the chief executive officers of towns, subdivisions, and districts should neither be chairmen nor even members of the local boards, and the reasons for this decision were thus clearly stated in the following words:—"There appears to the Governor-General in Council to be great force in the argument that so long as the chief executive officers are as a matter of course chairmen of the municipal and district committees there is little chance of these committees affording any effective training to their members in the management of local affairs, or of the non-official members taking any real interest in local business. The non-official members must be led to feel that real power is placed in their hands, and that they have real responsibilities to discharge. It is doubtful whether they have under present arrangements any sufficient inducement to give up their time and attention to the transaction of public business. There is this further objection to the district officer acting as chairman, that if the non-official members are independent and energetic risk may arise of unseemly collision between the chairman and the board. The former would be in a far more dignified and influential position if he supervised and controlled the proceedings of the board from outside, acting as arbiter of all parties, and not as leader of any." By deciding to retain official chairmen as the rule the local Government has exhibited a contemptuous indifference to the important considerations above noted—considerations, we may observe, which it has not attempted either to answer or dispose of. That Lord [illegible] perfectly well aware, as we are, that the Collector's position as president and chairman of all the local boards is the pivot on which the present despotic system mainly turns. And he knows, as does everyone else, that so long as the Collectors are allowed to manipulate and control at pleasure all the administration of district and municipal funds local self-government must continue to be what it is at present, a mere name, descriptive of nothing but hypocrisy and pretence. We regret, then, sincerely that the local Government should not have seen its way to meet the wishes of the Supreme Government on a point which we believe the Government of India regard as of cardinal importance; and we plainly perceive that Lord Ripon's scheme will not have any chance of a fair trial unless the spirit as well as the letter of that scheme is fairly acted up to.

The Government has in para. 5 of the Resolution given a very general and colourless description of a Collector's present position as president of Municipal and Local Fund Committees, and from that description and the language of para. 7, it is not easy to see what material change in his position is to be effected. It is true that he will not vote except when the numbers are equal; but notwithstanding all the changes proposed, it is clear, we think, that the Collector will remain possessed of overwhelming authority, and that the success of the scheme will depend entirely upon his personal liberality and forbearance. For observe the practical working of the present system as it has been frequently described to us by well-informed correspondents. The Collector's office is the ordinary place of meeting for the transaction of business. All the records are in the Collector's office, and are practically inaccessible to any of the non-official members. The Collector himself personally conducts all the important correspondence, which is seldom circulated; and he decides *suo motu* any portion of the executive business that he chooses. He practically alone decides the budget, either with or without the formality of consulting a dummy committee. He summons the committees at his convenience, and places what questions he chooses before them. He imparts to them just as much information, or just as little, as he thinks good. He consults them just as much, or just as little, as he feels inclined. If the committee are obsequious or indifferent business proceeds smoothly enough. There is no friction, no opposition, nothing to disturb the smooth surface of unopposed authority. Should any member of the committee be foolish enough to have an opinion of his own, or be blasphemous enough to raise his voice in opposition to the Collector, he very soon finds out the essential weakness of his own position and the impossibility of making any effectual resistance, however reasonable or desirable such resistance might be. He realises, in fact, the undoubted truth, that the Collector, the Commissioner, and the Executive Government between them control all the local and municipal boards in the country as absolutely and completely as can well be imagined. Now, assuming this description to be correct,—and we challenge contradiction,—the question will occur to everyone—how will this system be modified under the operation of the orders recently issued? It is a mere delusion to suppose that the Collector's position will be materially affected by depriving him of a vote, or by introducing the principle of election into the composition of committees. The Collector's present overwhelming control by no means depends upon his power of securing a requisite majority of votes. It depends almost entirely upon the fact that the committees with whom the Collector has nominally to work have no sort of effectual power to control the Collector or to make their wishes felt. The committee is usually entirely dependent upon the Collector for all official records and correspondence. The members, as we have said before, ordinarily meet at his house, when, and only when, he summons them. They know nothing, and have no means of knowing anything, about the records, except so far as the Collector chooses to enlighten them. In fact, no intelligent opposition is ordinarily possible without having access to the Collector's own records. It seems, there[illegible] are now taken to secure the real independence and proper working of the local boards, the present elaborate parade of introducing a genuine system of local self-government will be found in practice a mere delusion and a snare. If the Government are really sincere and wish to carry out the spirit as well as the letter of Lord Ripon's scheme, the essential point undoubtedly is to galvanize into life these dummy committees. The Collector is, and must at present remain, the chief centre of authority in the districts; but there is no sufficient reason why the administration of district and municipal funds should not for the future be conducted in real association with the committees and native members, who are, it must be remembered, vitally interested in that administration, having large interests actually at stake. If the committees can by any means be transformed into genuine deliberative and managing bodies, the object which Lord Ripon has at heart will be attained, and the district administration will be popularised and strengthened a hundredfold. It is not at all necessary in pursuance of this end—as seems to be supposed by many persons—that the Collector should efface himself. His cordial assistance and support will, we think, probably long be needed by the newly-formed committees; but the character of his functions ought to be, and is intended to be, radically changed. Instead of being the despotic and irresponsible head of a sham committee, he will become the constitutional and responsible head of a genuine self-governing body; and to anyone who has the real interest of the country and the Government at heart there can be very little doubt that the Collector's new position will be in every sense more useful and more dignified than the old one. No doubt many Collectors will feel at first a temporary loss of power and prestige, and some will perhaps struggle to maintain the old despotic traditions to which they are accustomed; but they must plainly perceive, if they can at all discern the signs of the times, that the old order is changing, and that the antiquated régime of paternal despotism is altogether out of harmony with the present state of things. "An educated people," as Professor Wordsworth well put it, "will never submit to have no lot or part in the government of their own country. The diffusion of education in India is only intelligible and defensible if the foreign rulers are prepared to admit their subjects to a large and increasing share in the government of the country."

Those who are responsible for the destinies of this vast territory having resolved that the Indian subjects of the Queen are to be educated and admitted to a large and increasing share in the administration, it is absolutely necessary that the practical consequences of this decision should be clearly faced and seasonably provided for. The only logical justification for the existing system would seem to be that natives in the mofussil are both unfitted and indisposed to assist Government in the practical duties of local administration. Can anyone truly say that these conditions any longer apply? It is, we believe, notorious that there is in all the chief cities a large amount of native talent which might well be utilised in the public work of administration, and any continuance of the present system besides being a huge political blunder involves a great waste of power. No complaint is now commoner from all civil officers than that they and their establishments are over-worked. Of course they are so, and must more and more become so until some reasonable division of labour be effected under the practical operation of the new scheme. The work that is now practically done by the Collector single-handed must be divided and re-distributed amongst a number of really responsible and self-governing bodies. That the work so distributed will on the whole be any worse done than it is at present we do not for one moment believe. On the contrary, we are perfectly confident that the work, if [illegible] arrangements be made, will eventually [illegible]ry much better done, and will promote [illegible]initely the satisfaction and contentment [illegible]ll concerned. There will probably be [illegible]ental failures and disappointments, but [illegible]eneral tendency will be in the direction [illegible]ogress. The local Government having now solemnly declared that "it is the desire of His Excellency the Governor in Council that Municipal and Local Fund Committees should be self-governing to the fullest possible extent compatible with efficient, impartial, and judicious administration," it is essential that efficient steps should be taken to secure by means of suitable rules the proper independence and responsibility of the local boards. If this be not done the elaborate provisions of para. 12 of the Resolution under notice will not, we fear, preclude the possibility of allegations that "the interests, wishes, and aspirations of the non-official element in the committees are over-ridden by official votes and defeated by official influence.' Nothing, we think, can as far as words go, be fuller and more satisfactory than the terms of para. 25 of the Resolution, defining in general terms the nature of the powers to be conferred on and exercised by the newly-appointed boards, and if only the spirit as well as the letter of the proposed scheme be generously acted up to, we entertain no doubt that a boon of a very substantial nature will be conferred upon the inhabitants of this Presidency. Unfortunately the chilling terms of the two commencing paragraphs of the Resolution are calculated to raise some apprehension as to the spirit in which the new scheme will be worked. We hope, however, that before the proposed legislation is introduced the Government may be satisfied that the scheme is one which is regarded by the non-official public, both native and European, with the greatest possible interest and satisfaction; and the knowledge of this fact may perhaps induce both the officials and the Government to take a more favourable view of the new experiment than they seem inclined to take at present.

MR. EDWIN CHADWICK, C. B., in a letter to the *Times*, raises an intelligent protest against the iniquity of maintaining the present quarantine system. It is the misfortune of Bombay to have her vessels either quarantined, or perpetually exposed to the infliction of quarantine, for causes which are frequently unknown to persons east of Suez. Up to a few months ago the Egyptian Sanitary Board was remarkably keen to put Bombay in quarantine, and had it not been for the resolute and combined action of the Foreign Office and the Government of Bombay, vessels from this port might have been subjected to quarantine for an indefinite period. After some months of quiescence the Egyptian Board suddenly roused itself the other day, and, as if by the influence of habit, at once put Bombay in quarantine. But on this occasion Sir Garnet Wolseley was awaiting the troops from India, and the Sanitary Board was sharply brought to reason. Even if quarantine were a preventive against contagion, conducted on such principles as these it is worse than useless. But enlightened opinion has long been convinced that quarantine affords no protection whatever from the spread of epidemics. "As regards Asiatic cholera," says Mr. Chadwick, ". . . they [quarantine regulations] would be of as little avail as such regulations against the evils attendant on the east wind." According to the First General Board of Health, quarantine regulations "are of a character to inflict on passengers extreme and unnecessary inconvenience and to subject such of them as may be sick to increased suffering and danger, while they maintain false securities as to the means of preventing the spread of the disease." If these securities were found to be false thirty-three years ago, they must be incomparably more so now when "the vastly quickened international communications by steam, on sea as well as on land, which bring in and distribute everywhere persons in conditions of latent incubation of epidemic disease before they could have been developed or detected, must, had the views of the contagionists or the maintainers of the quarantine been correct, have aggravated epidemic visitations to an extent never before experienced." It is now thoroughly understood that only improved sanitary conditions can stamp out the epidemics which previously broke out among pilgrims in India. The recognition of this fact makes quarantine an obsolete practice, and its continuance in the teeth of universal scientific opinion, and the practical exp[illegible] Although the imposition of quarantine regulations against which Mr. Chadwick protests was promptly countermanded, they may at any time be revived. The Egyptian Sanitary Board has given so many evidences of eccentricity, that it can hardly escape the overhaul to which Egyptian affairs in general are about to be subjected.

WE are informed that the leader of the Salvation Army has endeavoured to effect a compromise with the police. It is not surprising to learn, further, that these negotiations have come to nothing. The police have acted solely with a view to enforce the law for the maintenance of the public peace. Certain proceedings of the Salvation Army having been of a character likely to create a disturbance they were forbidden, and that order has been maintained in the courts of law. It is now too late, if it ever were possible, to talk of a compromise; it remains only for the defendants in the recent police case to obey the law. Either the police were right in assuming that the banners, the music, and the processions of the Salvationists were dangerous to order, or they were wrong. The police magistrate decided that they were right, and the High Court sustained that conclusion. The police are, therefore, incapacitated from minimising the consequences of these authoritative declarations. Except for the sake of evoking an expression of opinion from the High Court, the appeal from the decision of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee could have little or no object. Mr. Inverarity displayed the usual lawyer's ingenuity in devising quibbles, but he did little else. We quite admit that in criminal proceedings the details of procedure ought to be strictly fulfilled, yet, inasmuch as the age of superfine legal technicalities is past, it was hardly possible to treat Mr. Inverarity's arguments seriously. To reply to the question put by Mr. Justice Kemball, "Who is to judge what an assembly is likely to cause?" by saying blandly that "it is not my duty to point out how the prosecution can prove their case," is a time-honoured expedient of the Bar, but it really carries a case no nearer a practical conclusion. It was a strong point with the appellants that the police had not shown that the processions were likely to cause a breach of the peace. But leaving the evidence of the police out of the question, the defendants have to get over the statement of their own witness—the Rev. Manockjee Hormusjee Mody—who in answer to Mr. Cleveland's question, "If the Salvationists went to preach among the Mahomedans you say they would most probably be beaten?" replied: "Yes, but not specially because they were the Salvation Army; they might be assaulted as former heralds of the Cross have been assaulted." If this was the opinion of the witnesses for the defence, it is absurd to contend that the prosecution failed to make out their case.

THE INDIAN TROOPS IN EGYPT.

OUR Simla correspondent, writing on the 24th inst., discusses very fully the prospects of the early return of the Indian Contingent, and incidentally gives an interesting conspectus of Simla opinion respecting the state of things in Egypt:—

When Reuter first announced that the Indian troops would be the first to leave Egypt, the announcement was thought utterly devoid of foundation. It was considered that the English troops, especially the Household troops and other crack English regiments, would be withdrawn, while the Indian troops would be selected for police duty. Although the action of the Indian Government in pressing for the early return of our troops, which they were doing on Saturday last, is at first sight opposed to the information which I telegraphed, it in no way affects the accuracy of that information. Even to-day opinion has again changed, for in a conversation I had this morning with a prominent official, he said that the telegram received from Reuter regarding the ill-feeling in Cairo might induce entirely different plans of operations. Up to the present time nothing whatever has been settled regarding the return of the troops. Sir Garnet telegraphed last Friday that he only wanted them for the review, and the Government of India were pressing for an early return; but the matter is left entirely in Sir Garnet's hands now. The Indian Government has resolved to defer to his opinions as to the necessity for a prolonged retention of the troops, and it is considered that the Home Government will also be guided by him. Before you receive this things may have altered, as everything has been very unsettled lately; and, in the absence of any definite orders, opinions vary, and what is given out on good authority one day is liable to be contradicted the next. Concerning the complications to which I alluded, it was the opinion then, and is to a certain extent still, that we are not yet out of our difficulties, and that a too sudden evacuation of the country would be the signal for an uprising of the more turbulent fanatics, who are at present kept quiet through fear of condign punishment. The movement, which has from the first been called merely a rebellion of the army, has proved to be more of a national movement than was expected, and in thus hastily abandoning all we have gained, we may be exposing ourselves to the necessity of returning again and having to do the whole of the work over again, when the enemy, profiting by past experience, might prove, if not more successful, at least much more difficult to subdue.

If the information telegraphed by Reuter this morning be correct, it plainly proves that certain sections of the people are ripe for a rising, when even the presence of a victorious army cannot keep them within bounds; and the removal of that restraining power might lead to most serious consequences. It was to complications such as these, arising from a too hasty withdrawal of our troops, that I alluded, and it was thought that such a sign of weakness on our part might entail European complications, and this belief still, to a very great extent, prevails here. The withdrawal of any portion of our force, without safe guarantees for good behaviour in the future, and before things are settled on a firm and permanent basis, is looked upon with disfavour, and, in the absence of any orders from the Home Government, is considered improbable; although it is thought that some show of withdrawal may be made to allay the suspicions of Europe as to our intentions with regard to Egypt. The "grand old man" having declared that our object was solely to restore order, is, no doubt, anxious to verify his professions, and Sir Garnet having fixed the date of the termination of the war, is also doubtless wishing to get home again; but it is thought that any sign of weakness, or haste to get away, will lead to fresh complications, the termination of which cannot be foreseen.

Reuter's announcement that the Indian troops will visit the Pyramids was surely made for want of something to say. Considering the Pyramids are only about six miles from Cairo, it is highly probable that all who can get a day's leave, and hire a donkey, will pay a visit to those monuments. Nothing as to orders having been issued is known here

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

MONEY MARKET.

RATES in the Discount Market have tended towards further ease, and three months' bills are quoted at 3⅜, with occasional transactions fractionally below that rate. Short money has slightly hardened during the last few days and is quoted from 3 to 3¼ per cent. A further stiffening of the rate may be expected next week in connection with the Stock Exchange settlement. There are several other circumstances pointing to probable greater firmness towards the end of the year. One of these is that money is dearer in Australia, where rates on deposit have been raised to 3 per cent. on balances fixed for three months, 4 per cent. for six months, and 5 per cent. for twelve months. The rates of discount in that country are reported at 7 to 9 per cent., which proves that much of the excess of money introduced by provincial establishments into that country is working off. Whether gold shipments from Australia will fall off in consequence it would, however, be hazardous to predict. The reserve of the New York banks has fallen to £50,000 under the minimum required, and the Continental exchanges are turning against this country. Against these points in favour of dearer money, and with the prospect of a large crop movement from the United States to Europe, has to be set the fact that no immediate want of gold appears to exist except for Egypt. An early rise of the bank rate is therefore not to be expected, although a 5 per cent. rate is extremely likely later on.

Tenders were received yesterday for 25 lakhs of rupees of India Council bills. The allotments were as follows:—

To Calcutta ......Rs. 10,00,355 average rate 1s. 8·001d.
,, Bombay.......,, 10,70,645 ,, ,,
,, Madras.........,, 3,99,000 ,, 1s. 8·005d.

[illegible] rupee receive 92 per cent., above that price in full. The same amount of these bills is announced for the 13th instant. The latest quotations of exchange from the East are for telegraphic transfer from Bombay and Calcutta 1s. 8d. per rupee, for bank bills at 4 months' sight from Honkong 3s. 9⅞d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 2⅞d. per tael. The 4½ per cent. rupee paper is 88⅛ to 88⅜, and the 4 per cent. 83½ to 83⅞.

The weekly return of the Bank of England indicates a continuation of the policy of the bank directors to borrow on stocks, the reduction in the Government Securities being £275,000. There is not much change in the general position, the reserve being only £132,000 smaller, while the proportion to liabilities remains at 39½ per cent. The other securities have increased £396,000, while the private deposits fell off £438,000. A decrease of £118,000 is shown in the coin and bullion, notwithstanding an influx on balance of £44,000, so that about £162,000 have gone to the provinces.

There is no export demand for gold, and all arrivals have been purchased by the Bank of England. Altogether about £141,000 has been sent in; £60,000 in fine bars arrived yesterday from New York, and some small amounts during the week from the Continent. 57,000 sovereigns have been withdrawn for Lisbon and Egypt. The P. and O. steamer Lombardy took only £5,400 for Bombay.

BAR SILVER.—The market has been fairly steady, the price having been maintained at 52 1-16d. per oz. standard, at which rate about £48,000 per Araucania from Chili was sold. The quotation to-day is, however, weak, the allotment of the India Council bills being much greater than last week. In addition to the amount above referred to, about £20,000 has arrived from Buenos Ayres and Rio. The P. and O. steamer Lombardy took £121,800 on Thursday for Bombay.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—I have no arrivals of importance to report. The quotation this day is 50⅜d. per oz. The Maine, from New York, brought $34,000 in specie.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—The unfavourable state of the weather at the beginning of the week had a depressing influence on the markets, more especially for Home Railways, some unfavourable traffic returns contributing to the dullness. On Wednesday Brighton Deferred had a severe fall, but other securities rallied for the greater part, and the home as well as foreign departments showed greater strength, the fine weather stimulating a latent disposition to speculate which has been observable of late. There appears also to be a better feeling on the Paris Bourse. More decided news is also now looked forward to from Egypt, and with the prospects of a prosperous autumn trade the bears are getting rather nervous. A special feature is a considerable rise in Mexican Railway stocks in view of a dividend of 8 to 10 per cent. American Railroads have shown considerable strength.

MINES.—A strong upward tendency has been created in India on gold mines, on the news that the Glenrock Company had at last begun systematic crushing operations on a large scale. There appears to be a general opinion that gold can be raised in the Indian mines at an ample profit. Further information on the results achieved by the above company, as well as the Phœnix, South East Wynaad, and Indian Consolidated, are looked forward to with interest. In the meanwhile South-east Wynaad rose to 3⅞ 4¼, Indian Glenrock to 1⅜ 1⅝, Indian Phœnix to 1⅛ 1⅜, Indian Trevelyan ⅝ ⅞. St. John Del Rey fell to 140 160, Mason and Barry rose to 17¾ 18¼. Rio Tinto shares were firm at 26⅞ ⅞. Richmond fell from 9 to 7 13-16 8¼, United Mexican 1. On Thursday. Phœnix United rose ¼ (0 to 5¼); Tincroft, ¼ (12 to 12½); Killifreth, ⅜ (5 to 5½); and Tankerville, 1s. (5s. to 6s.); whsle Wheal Agra fell ⅛ (17½ to 11). Among foreign and colonial, Cape rose 1 (51 to 53); Pontgibaud, 1 (12 to 14); Davala Moyar, ¼ (1¼ to 1½); Kapanga, ¼ (¾ to 1); Rhodes Reef, ¼ (⅞ to 1⅛); and Tambracherry, ¼ (⅞ to 1⅛); while S. E. Wynaad fell ⅛ (3⅛ to 4); and Richmond, ½ (7¾ to 8½). Business done:—Van, 5⅞; Arkansas, ⅜; Cape, 52, 1¼; Chili, ⅜; Devala Moyar, 1¼; Devalah Cents, ⅞, 13-18; Don Pedro, 3-16; Gen. Mining, 5, 4⅛; Indian Consolidated, ⅞, 15-16, 11-16; Indian Glenrock, 1⅞, 9-16, ½, 7-16; Indian Phœnix, 1⅛, 11-19, 9-16; Indian Trevelyan, 13-13, ⅞; Kapanga ⅞; La Plata, 2⅛, 3-16; Mason and Barry, 17⅞, 18¼, 1-16; N. Quebrada Deb., 97½; Potosi, 7-16, ½; Rhodes Reef, ⅞, 16-16, 1; Richmond, 8, 7 15-16. 8 3-16; Rio Tinto Shares, 26-15-16 ⅞, 11-16, ½; Sierra Buttes Blumas Eureka, 1 7-16¼; S. E. Wynaad, 3⅞, 4, 3 5-8, ½; Tambracherry, 1, 0 15-16; Wentworth, ⅜, 9-16; Wynaad Perseverance, 1.—¼ Exceptional amount at special price.

INDIAN RAILWAYS have been fairly active, Bombay, Baroda after receding to 138⅞ rose again to 139; Bengal Central rose to 6 3-16; G. I. P. rose to 140¾ 141; Madras Gua. to 125¼, Scinde, Punjaub declined from 125¼ to 125; South Indian also fell from 125¼ to 124½; Eastern Bengal at 153½; East Indian Ann. A rose to 25, do. B unaltered at 24; do. Def rather lower at 139, South Mahratta (£ 5 paid) 4 15-16, Nizam's State Railway 119; West of India Port 97.

The following extra[illegible] our large shipping fir[illegible] A further amount of [illegible] month by the Govern[illegible] Egypt, and the numb[illegible] present time amounts to 69, measuring about 240,000 tons. In addition to this 32 steamers were taken up in Calcutta and Bombay. In round numbers 100 ships, representing about 300,000 tons, are thus at the present moment withdrawn from the mercantile service, and among them are many of the newest and best specimens of naval architecture. It would have been reasonable to suppose that such a withdrawal of tonnage from the mercantile service would have caused an improvement in freights in general, but such has not been the case, and the supply of tonnage is even now in excess of the demand.

With regard to our harvest it is to be regretted that the weather was so broken lately, enough rain having fallen to make matters look serious at this advanced period, and some damage has doubtless been done. Since Wednesday, however, the weather has been all that could be desired. Prices in provincial markets show a further decline of 1s. to 3s., while in London wheat again fell 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Cablegrams from New York advice the shipments of wheat last week as 513,000 quarters against 600,000 last week, while the visible supply decreased to 11,600,000 bushels against 12,400,000 bushels last week. The total quantity of home-grown wheat marketted during the past cereal year in the United Kingdom is estimated at 32,500,000 cwt., or 2,000,000 cwt. more than the previous cereal year.

There can be no doubt that a very liberal supply of foreign produce will be sent to this country, the quantities afloat even now being very considerable. The crops on the Continent are generally above the average, so that the American produce will chiefly have to depend on our country for an outlet. The tendency is weak, and a further decline is expected.

East Indian wheat is easier, No. 2 Calcutta, July shipment *via* Canal 43s., September *via* Cape 41s. 6d. to 41s. 9d., do. *via* Canal 42s., No. 1 Calcutta August *via* Cape 44s. 3d.

The Board of Trade returns for August show a further increase on imports and exports of the corresponding month in the preceding year, which is all the more important as the figures for August, 1881, happened to be particularly large.

The aggregate imparts of foreign and colonial merchandise into the United Kingdom during August are valued at 33,111,785*l*., against 32,687,148*l*. in August, 1881, and 31,019,087*l*. in the same month of 1880. For the past eight months the aggregate imports have been 274,360*l*. against 263,552,763*l*. in the eight months of 1881, and 275,632,435*l*. in the corresponding period of 1880. The exports of British and Irish produce last month were valued at 21,559,018*l*., against 21,130,695*l*. in August, 1881, and 19,114,315*l*. in the same month of 1880. For the past eight months the exports are set down at 161,212,516*l*. against 150,919,059*l*. in the corresponding period of 1881, and 147,013,630*l*. in 1880.

Gold to the value of £1,107,893 was imported last month, and £2,145,984 was exported. For the yast eight months the imports have been £11 619,452; the exports, £9,861,270.

The tonnage of shipping engaged in the foreign trade which last month entered and cleared from our ports was 5,851,127. tons, against 4,888,283 tons in August, 1881.

The increase in the imports of merchandize is 1¼ per cent., that in exports 1¾ per cent. The increased shipments of wheat from the Atlantic ports of the United States have already swollen the imports of wheat by 1½ million sterling. There is, on the other hand, a considerable falling off in maize. Of cotton only 400,739 cwt. were imported against 868,467 cwt. in August, 1881, the United States only sending half of what they supplied last year, while there were hardly any imports of Egyptian. From India, on the other hand, supplies continue double those of last year. There is a decrease in imports of tea and sugar, and an increase in those of wool. Exports continue on a satisfactory scale, more especially in iron and steel, which show an increase of 16 per cent. in value and 20 per cent. in quantity. Pig-iron and steel rails have been freely exported to Canada and the United States. There is, however, a falling off in shipments of cotton piece-goods to Egypt and China, and of worsted stuffs, which were less freely taken by the Continent.

The following table shows th quantities of chief articles imported and exported in August, compared with the same month in the two preceding years:—

		1880.	1881.	1882.
IMPORT.				
Animals—				
Oxen	No.	33,222	28,982	27,139
Cows	,,	2,704	3,4 4	4,321
Calves	,,	4,147	40,853	8,893
Sheep & Lambs	,,	106,171	99,328	124,313
Swine	,,	3,788	2,958	3,234
Bacon	cwt.	380,861	336,486	189,927
Beef, Fresh	,,	41,399	49,321	13,756
Butter	,,	226,827	195,311	100,877
Wheat	,,	7,189,026	4,474,946	7,482,798
Barley	,,	198,842	188,091	816,284
Maize	,,	3,831,746	4,562,139	1,976,849
Flour	,,	880,672	782,750	113,892
Cotton, Raw	,,	400,788	888,487	596,604
Flax	,,	157,835	263,103	186,731
Hemp	,,	132,700	163,431	127,346
Hides, dry	,,	27,721	51,711	27,750
,, wet	,,	15,190	49,588	57,654
Iron Ore	tons	223,821	266,210	295,239
,, Manufac	cwt.	219,985	333,272	307,074
Jute	,,	107,561	185,850	288,698
Potatoes	,,	113,912	53,084	61,598
Rice	,,	139,921	672,544	614,570
Sugar, Refined	,,	280,372	285,630	259,586
,, Unrefined.	,,	920,297	1,487,612	1,142,979
Tallow	,,	111,604	100,236	85,500
Tea	,,	26,283,113	31,881,148	23,069,940
Wine	gals.	1,052,562	1,173,661	1,110,286
Wood and Timber, Hewen	loads	311,488	196,695	225,630
Do., Sawn or Split, &c	,,	689,609	653,519	833,035
Wool	,,	15,323,578	15,869,319	29,424,127
EXPORTS.				
Alkali	cwt.	586,035	594,118	513,037
Coal, coke, &c	tons.	1,643,951	1,954,968	2,048,592
Copper	cwt.	87,213	80,803	83,706
Cotton yarn and twist	lb.	19,089,300	20,871,500	19,594,100
Cotton piece goods	yds.	413,985,400	410,989,200	374,303,400
Iron, pig	tons.	125,684	151,503	210,022
,, bar	,,	23,741	24,096	27,317
,, railroad	,,	60,280	78,478	89,280
,, hoop, &c.	,,	19,910	30,132	29,565
,, tinplates	,,	21,884	21,780	24,741
,, cast or wrought	tons.	21,766	23,589	25,015
,, old	,,	10,772	10,018	8,944
Linen piece goods	yds.	11,720,900	17,244,300	16,835,000
Woollen yarns	lb.	1,803,700	2,862,900	2,833,700
,, cloth	yds.	5,788,800	6,168,600	8,522,100
Worsted stuffs	yds.	15,882,700	19,652,800	12,950,200

The Produce Markets are as yet in that state of calm which usually precedes the more animated autumn business.

SUGAR is quieter again, although considerable business has been transacted. The future course of this article depends altogether on he outturn of the beetroot crop, and at present our dealers are again holding back, preferring only to operate when more authentic news is available. The visible supply in Europe, the United States, and Cuba amounts to-day to 634,000 tons as against 553,000 tons in 1881 and 599,000 tons in 1880. Prices of refined are about 3d. lower for the week, others unchanged.

COFFEE.—A dull tone continues to prevail, notwithstanding the fact that deliveries in August were considerable, viz., 17,925 tons in London, Havre, and Holland as against 12,554 tons a month ago and 14,479 tons in August, 1881. The fact is that stocks in Europe continue very large—on September 1, 175,370 tons as against 182,274 tons a month ago and 149,115 tons on Sept; 1, 1881; while the Brazil crop promises again to be a very large one. According to reports just received, the weather has been very favourable to the growth of the plant, and taking for granted, therefore, that the yield during the current year of both Rio and Santos will be equal to last year, the figures will stand as follows:—

	Rio.	Santos.	North Brazil.
Remaining of last years crop bags	800,000	300,000	—
Present production	3,800,000	1,700,000	400,000
	4,600,000	2,000,000	400,000
Total	7,000,000		

Of this quantity, with the increased facilities of transports and if it suits the planters to accelerate the bringing of their produce to market, about 6,000,000 bags may be sent into the consuming countries during the twelvemonth.

On Tuesday only very moderate supplies were offered in public sale, of which Nicaragua and Honduras went 1s. to 2s. lower, 170 bags East India chiefly sold only partly at 90s. for peaberry.

On Wednesday the same dull tone prevailed. 178 bags East India partly sold, small 51s. 6d., fine fine ordinary dull (B) 56s., low middling to middling 64s. to 69s., 314 bags cherry dried peaberry sold at 67s. to 67s. 6d.

Yesterday no East India was offered, while other qualities went again 1s. lower, except colory Ceylon. In to-day's public sale the tone was again flat, and the summer grades of Costa Rica and Central America were again lower, while only Ceylon Plantation was steady and colory rather dearer. No East India was offered.

TEA.—There is little change to report; deliveries in August were large, and there is a rather better demand for medium to good grades of new season cargoes, but old teas remain negected.

RICE with larger business in Burmah cargoes off coast at a decline of 1½d, Rangoon at 7s. 3d., Bassein 7s. 1½d.

PEPPER remains quiet, Singapore at 5⅞d.

GINGER.—Cochin flat and rather easier, medium and small washed 39s. 6d. to 41s., scrapings 25s. to 27s.

CASSIA.—Of 237 bales sold, Bombay 100 bales sold at 11s. 6d.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar in better demand, ½d. dearer, dark to fair 8¼d. to 8⅝d.

TORTOISESHELL in strong demand, Bombay 1s. to 2s. higher. Of 10 cases (1,711 lb.) Bombay 20 cases sold, fair to good heavy shell 15s. 6d. to 18s. 6d., 8 lb. fine selected open mottle at 56s. and 92s., medium and small 13s., ordinary and defective 6s. to 12s., low ditto 4s. 6d. to 5s., hoof 5s.

Linseed is again easier. 42s. has been accepted for arrived Calcutta ex ship, near at hand 42s. 3d., Bombay seed on the spot is dull at 43s. Nothing offers for shipment.

Rapeseed quiet but steady, brown Calcutta spot 47s. 6d.; there is, however, a better demand for shipment. For a September-October steamer offers at 45s. c. and f., and bold yellow mixed Aug.-Sept. [illegible]t 48s. 6d. c. and f. Guzerat nothing offers. [illegible]*seed* quiet, Calcutta spot 40s. 6d. to 40s. 9d. [illegible]*seed* spot 37s., on passage at same price.

METALS.

[illegible]—This market has been very firm during and closes at a slight advance. Chili bars g. o. b. £68 5s. to £68. 12s. 6d., 3 months,' £68 17s. 6d. to £69 5s., Wallaroo £73 to £73 10s., Burra £72, best selected £73 to £74, strong sheets £79 to £80, English tough £71 to £72.

Lead is quiet, English common brands £14 5s. to £14 10s., special £14 12s. 6d., Spanish £14 to £14 2s. 6d.

Spelter ordinary brands of Silesian remain quiet at £17 2s. 6d.

Quicksilver steady at £5 17s. 6d. per bottle for Spanish.

Pig-iron.—The Glasgow market after a partial rally during the week closes again rather flat, to-day's final quotation being 50s. for mixed numbers warrants sellers, 49s. 10d. buyers.

Messrs. Morison Brothers and Co.'s weekly report on the Scotch iron trade gives the following notice of the Glasgow market:—

The market for warrants suffered a [illegible] sharp decline during the latter part of [illegible] consequence of the Scotch makers, at their [illegible] on Wednesday, having resolved, owing to the [illegible]sent of Messrs. Baird, not to continue the present restriction agreement along with the Middlesbrough makers beyond the 30th inst. The dissolution of a combination which had been so successful was not expected but it is pointed out that the condition of the trade is now so satisfactory that no artificial limitation is longer necessary. It could therefore be no susprise, in face of such a practical declaration of the position, that the National Conference of Miners at Manchester should have passed a resolution on Saturday in favour of a general strike if an advance of wages be not conceded by Oct. 1. It is, in fact, abundantly evident that the labour market is in such a critical state that it is unlikely there can be any appreciable increase in the present make of pig iron. Shipping brands remain very firm and scarce, the demand from the Continent especially being very active. The exports for last week were again large, and the inland deliveries continue very heavy.

COTTON.

The following table shows the stocks held in Liverpool at each of the following dates (in bales):—

	1881-2.	1880-1.		1881-2.	1880-1.
October 1	612,000	439,000	July 6..........	842,000	838,000
January 5.....	519,000	490,000	August 3	701,000	770,000
April 6	835,000	821,000	August 24......	632,000	747,000
May 4..........	989,000	994,000	August 31......	621,000	738,000
June 1	1,032,000	902,000			

These figures prove that the stock is falling rapidly, while no large supplies are coming forward before the end of the month. It must be admitted that the cotton trade is hardly in a healthy state. There is not much demand for Manchester goods, and prices would decline were not a period of scarcity of American cotton expected in October. The new American crop is estimated to be equal to that of 1880, which was 6,600,000 bales. As to the Egyptian cotton trade, it is certain that it will be paralysed for a time, and, as I said in my last, there is danger of a serious injury to the growing crop. Much will depend upon the operations of the next fortnight. If these compel a rapid retreat on Cairo, the bulk of the crop may be saved; but if in desperation Arabi floods the country enormous injury may be done.

Drugs.—In the drug sales this week cardamoms were easy, ord. to fair Tellicherry sold at 1s. 10d. to 6s., seeds 5s.; the larger part was, however, withdrawn. Of 38 bales Guaza, 10 bales sold at 6d. Gum Arabic dull, East India at 34s. to 36s. for bold, siftings 27s. Gum Myrrh is plentiful, good fair sorts £5 to £5 10s., pickings £3 12s. 6d. Gum kino obtains 58s. for good largest grain. 29 bales patchouli leaves bought in at 9d. Castor-oil is dull. 3 cases sandalwood oil bought in at 1s. 100 bags. Bombay coriander seeds bought in at 19s.

LIEUT.-GENERAL FULLER.

A VETERAN officer of the P. W. D. is now about to retire from that department. The Government of India have recently ruled that general officers of the Engineer Corps, below the rank of Chief Engineer, 1st class, should not be allowed to remain in the P. W. D. Under this rule Lieutenant-General J. A. Fuller, who at present holds the appointment of Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, will have to retire from the P. W. D., and a notification to that effect appeared in the last issue of the *Government Gazette*.

General Fuller left Chatham in May, 1848, and shortly after his arrival in India he was appointed to do duty with the Mooltan Field Force as Assistant Field Engineer, and on the night the town of Mooltan was taken he was seriously wounded in the head, having been buried under the débris of an expense magazine which had exploded. General Fuller entered the P. W. D. in August, 1850, so that after serving for no less than 32 years he is compelled to leave the department, to which he has rendered very valuable service. He is now senior officer of the Engineer Corps, and would have attained the rank of Chief Engineer, 1st class, had not the Government of Sir Richard Temple allowed General C. J. Merriman to supersede him. If General Fuller had attained the above rank he would have been allowed to remain for five years more from the date of his acquiring that rank.

On the demolition of the old ramparts of Bombay, Government considered it advisable to create a new executive division, namely, that of "Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor," for erecting the new buildings and other works which Government had sanctioned in the Frere Town. On the creation of this new department, the Government of Sir Bartle Frere appointed General Fuller to its head. He had previously held the appointment of Executive Engineer at Sholapore and Aden. At both places General Fuller rendered very eminent services, but the great works of that officer are the new public buildings at Bombay, which have cost nearly three-quarters of a crore of rupees. The buildings erected under General Fuller's superintendence are the following:—The New Secretariat, the University buildings, the new Law Courts, the Public Works Offices, the Post Office, the Telegraph Offices, the Telegraph Signallers' Quarters, the Elphinstone High School, the School of Art, the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, the Elphinstone College, the Sailors' Home, and the Victoria and Albert Museum. Of the above General Fuller designed and built the Goculdas Hospital and the Law Courts Buildings. He also designed and built the Bell Chamber steeple of the Colaba Church, the Ophthalmic and Incurable hospitals attached to the J. J. Hospital, and the reception bungalow of the Government House at Malabar Point.

The illumination of the public buildings at Bombay was also entrusted to General Fuller during the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and that Royal personage personally complimented him on the success of the illumination.

While serving as Architectural Executive Engineer, General Fuller conducted the duties of Superintending Engineer also for several years, by which arrangement Government saved a large sum of money.

On the eve of his proceeding to England on leave in November, 1878, Government issued the following Resolution, which was published in the *Government Gazette*:—Colonel J. A. Fuller, R. E., Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor and Superintending Engineer, Presidency Division, being about to proceed to England on furlough, H. E. the Governor in Council feels he cannot permit this able officer to leave without placing on record the high sense which Government entertain of his labours, skill, and taste, shown in the designing of some, and the construction of all, the many useful and beautiful public buildings which have been erected during the past 15 years in Bombay, particularly the following, costing over two lakhs of rupees each:—New Secretariat, University Senate Hall, Library and Clock-tower, High Court, P. W. Offices, Post Office, Telegraph Office and Signallers' Quarters, Sailors' Home, School of Art, Native General Hospital, Elphinstone High School, Elphinstone College, Victoria and Albert Museum. In all of which the convenience of the public as well as the Government service has been successfully studied and the city of Bombay greatly embellished."

It is a matter of regret that the new rules compel an officer who has done so much to retire from the service while in the enjoyment of health and strength. If the Bombay Government had promoted General Fuller to the post of Chief Engineer, 1st class, his retirement would not have been necessary.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 28.—The shallow depression recently noticed over the north of the Bay is still distinctly shown. The centre apparently travelling slowly in a west or north-west direction, lies over the mouth of the Mahanuddy, and is deepening very slowly relatively to the places around; and the barometer is rising in all parts of India and Burmah. Southerly and easterly light winds continue over Burmah, Assam, and Bengal; but light winds between the north and west are general over the Peninsula. The sky is cloudy in most provinces except the Punjab and North-West Provinces, and rain has fallen in the south, the west of the eastern Peninsula, and south Bengal. Rain today:—Sholapore, over 1½ inch; Dacca, 1 inch; Bellary, nearly 1 inch; Masulipatam, ¾ inch; Amraoti, Neemuch, Mangalore, Bangalore, Akyab, and Rangoon, about ½ inch. Previously, Sholapore, nearly 5 inches; Kaladgi, 1½ inch; Cuddapah, about 1 inch; and Rangoon and Prome, about ½ inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept.	Colaba. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Byculla. In.	cts.
Previously regtd..	68	6	77	46	74	14	77	1
26 Tuesday	0	0	......		......			
27 Wednesday	......		0	0	0	0	0	8
Total....	68	6	77	46	74	14	77	9
Corresponding date Last year	68	73	79	44	64	26	73	00

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

EXPLOSION OF AN AMMUNITION TRAIN AT CAIRO.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, *via* SUEZ, SEPT. 28.

There was a great fire this afternoon at the railway station. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been the bursting of a shell. The whole of the Commissariat stores are burned. One man was killed and 6 are injured. Two Arabs were caught extending the fire.

[[illegible]UTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

LONDON, SEPT. 28, EVENING.

At the railway station at Cairo this afternoon an ammunition train exploded spontaneously during the officers' races. The explosion was due to the intense heat. The station is now in flames. Arabs and Europeans a[illegible] flying for safety. Thirty lives have been lost.

LONDON, SEPT. 29, MORNING.

The explosion at Cairo yesterday killed three men belonging to the 60th Regiment. It also distroyed Commissariat and Ordnance stores of the estimated value of £100,000.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has recovered from his indisposition, and will remain in Egypt at least a fortnight longer, until the court-martial on the rebels, and the arrangements respecting the withdrawal of the troops and the organization of the army, are all settled.

THE INDIAN TROOPS IN EGYPT.

The *Times* in a leading article to-day recommends that the force remaining in Egypt shall consist partly of Indian troops.

ENGLAND AND THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 28.

The Porte has presented a note to Earl Dufferin thanking England for restoring order in Egypt, and expressing a hope that a close friendship will continue to exist between Turkey and Great Britain.

REPORTED ESCAPE OF ARABI PASHA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 29.

I hear that a private telegram has been received here announcing the escape of Arabi Pasha. I have no means of authenticating the statement, and give it for what it is worth.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 27, 4-40 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8d. received in full.

[illegible] is notified that the amount of Council drafts to be offered next week is 25 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 51 13-16d. per ounce; market weak.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 83; Four-and-a-half ditto, 89.

REPORTED DISTURBANCE IN UPPER BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 29.

The *Rangoon Times* reports a fresh disturbance in Upper Burmah, headed by a member of the Royal Family who for some time has been a refugee in the Shan State. The rebels looted Poungdwin near Minhla, obtaining Rs. 80,000 revenue belonging to the Burmese Government, last week. Some native Indian traders who escaped to Minhla say the rebels spared their property owing to their being British subjects, but the looted villagers were not so scrupulous, and took all their property except their clothes.

[illegible] Government are said to have des[illegible]ree steamers with troops, which arrived at Minhla, the governor of which place takes the command.

Considerable alarm is felt at Mandalay and other trading towns on the Irrawady at the disturbed state of the country.

THE HOSPITAL SERVICE IN EGYPT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 29.

A telegram to the *Pioneer* states that a newspaper outcry has been raised in London concerning the hospital service.

Correspondents testify that the hospital at Ismailia was opened without drugs, instruments, or provisions. Amputations without chloroform had to be performed, and the field hospitals were destitute of indispensable stores. The Surgeon-General has demanded an inquiry. It is stated that the Home authorities are culpable. The Indian hospital service is eulogised.

PROGRAMME OF THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 29.

The full programme of the Viceroy's tour is as follows:—On Monday, Nov. 6, H. E. leaves Simla and stops at Pinjore for the night; on the 7th he arrives at Umballa, and leaves for Lahore by the night train; on the 8th he arrives at Lahore and holds a levée at noon; on the 9th he leaves Lahore for Miani, and halts for a night at Pinddadan Khan; on the 10th he goes into camp at Durapur *via* Jhelum; on the 11th, 12th, and 13th he halts at Durapur; on the 14th he returns to Jhelum, and on to Tangrote; on the 15th he halts at Tangrote; on the 16th he returns to Jhelum and proceeds to Attock by the night train; on the 17th he arrives at Attock, and goes on to Peshawur, returning to Lahore by the night train; on the 18th morning he arrives at Lahore; and on the 19th, 20th, 21st halts at Lahore; he leaves for Rupar by the night train on the 23rd, and arrives at Rupar on the morning of the 24th. He there opens the Canal, leaves for Lucknow in the evening of the 25th, and arrives at Lucknow in the evening. From the 26th to 30th he halts at Lucknow, holding a levée on the 27th; and on the 1st December he leaves Lucknow by the night train, and arrives at Calcutta on the evening of the 2nd.

It is notified that all covers intended to reach the Viceroy or party during the tour should be addressed to Governor-General's camp without the addition of any post-town. All communications connected with business of a mere routine nature should be sent to the Head-quarters Department for which it is intended.

RESIGNATION OF A MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

The Viceroy has accepted the resignation of the Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans, additional member of the Legislative Council.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. W. C. Turner has resigned the Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 3rd July, 1882.

Mr. E. H. Man, third Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair and Nicobars, having returned to duty the following alterations are made:—Mr. Mann officiates as first Assistant Superintendent; Messrs. F. A. De Koepstorff as second, and F. E. Tuson as third Assistant Superintendent; H. Godwin Austen and M. V. Portman, extra Assistant Superintendents, 1st and 2nd Class respectively.

Lieutenant Hugh Rose, Cheshire Regiment, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

The affiliation of the Muhammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh to the Calcutta University is [illegible]ctioned, with effect from the 1st January next.

The services of Major R. V. Riddel, Royal Engineers, Deputy Superintendent Survey Department, are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department.

The services of Surgeon-Major P. F. Bellew are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Captain H. D. Hutchinson, Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed Garrison Instructor, *vice* Captain Poignard, resigned.

Furlough is granted to Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) C. V. Conway Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, for one year and 30 days, and Major Luxmoore, Examiner Ordnance Accounts, Madras, for one year.

Colonel A. B. Johnson, C. B., Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major Generals, Indian Gradation List.

Major H. Y. Murray, Executive Engineer, Rajputana, officiates as Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agent to the Viceroy in the Public Works Department during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Steel.

CENTRAL INDIA RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 29.

Match 20, Officers' Prize.—Lieut. Slater, R. E., 52; Col. Laughton, Bombay Staff Corps, 49; Lieut. Scallon, 23rd Regt. 47.

Match 27.—Pte. Hall, Royal Irish, 164; Naik Shaik Myboob, 23rd Regt., 160; Corpl. Savage, North Stafford, 154; Sergt. Otto, Railway Vol., 149; Vol. Fido, Bombay Vol., 148.

Match 28, 300 yds., kneeling.—Lieut. A. Smith, Bombay Vol., 30; Pte. Brown, Rifle Brigade, 27; Sergt. Gidney, Railway Vol., 25.

Match 16, Lyttleton Annesley Prize. Genl. Annesley presented an extra prize of a silver watch to the commander of the best native team.—Won by 2nd Light Cavalry.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goa left here for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast this afternoon.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market closed dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83
4½ per cent. do.	89
3 per cent. Consols for account	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	99¾
5 per cent. French Rentes	115¾
Bar Silver	51 13-6.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£10,800,000, Inc. £300,000.
Bills Discounted	£24,300,000, Inc. £300,000.
Bullion	£22,000,000, Inc. £300,000.

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 40 per cent.

Arrival—Sultana.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

THURSDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 28.

At 10 p.m.	79·3

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

„ 6 a.m.	77·7
„ 10 a.m.	83·9
„ 2 p.m.	85·7
„ 4 p.m.	84·4

WE regret to announce the death at Colaba yesterday of Captain William Townsend G. Denny, Royal Artillery. Captain Denny, who obtained the rank of lieutenant in 1866, and that of Captain in 1878, was about 37 years of age, and had not, we understand, been long in India. The remains of the deceased officer will be buried this morning at Sewree Cemetery with due military honours.

THE Indian contingent of the Salvation Army have not yet given up all hope of marching in procession through the streets of Bombay. "Major" Tucker has, we believe, interviewed the Commissioner with a view to gaining some little concession in this respect, but Sir Frank Souter declines at present to give the "Major" any encouragement. It seems just possible, however, that the rules may be slightly relaxed in time, provided no further symptoms of excitement appear. It is understood that "Major" Tucker will, as a *dernier ressort*, call meetings of "Christians" in Bombay and Calcutta for the purpose of protesting against what he regards as an arbitrary, if not illegal, exercise of power on the part of the authorities. The "Major" is very unhappy without his processions.

ON the 23rd instant His Highness the Rajah Sahib of Khetri in Rajputana held a durbar in honour of the success of the British arms at Tel-el-Kebir. A salute of 21 guns was fired from the Khetri Forts, and a general holiday observed.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Asian* gives the results of the St. Leger and Doncaster cup as follows:—St. Leger—Lord Falmouth's Dutch Oven, F. Archer, 1; Lord Stamford's Geheimniss, C. Wood, 2; the Duke of Westminster's Shotover, T. Cannon, 3. Doncaster Cup—Retreat, 1; John Ridd, 2; Fortissimo, 3.

HIS HIGHNESS THE THAKORE SAHEB OF BHAUNAGAR is expected to arrive in Bombay on Monday next, the 2nd of October. To-day at 4-30 p.m. (Bombay time), at Mazagon Castle, a meeting will be held to consider the steps to be taken to organise a fitting reception.

MR. H. WIGRAM, District and Sessions Judge of Coimbatore, has been appointed additional Sessions Judge of Salem for the trial of all cases arising out of the recent riots at Salem which may be committed by the additional Joint Magistrate to the Court of Session, and for the trial of all appeals lying to the Court of Session from the sentences of the magistracy in cases arising out of the same riots.

IT is stated that in Madras the Hindus keep their boys at school longer than the Mussulmans do theirs, and it is found that Mahomedan boys are seldom allowed by their parents to go beyond the primary standard of education. In the higher education the Brahmins are energetically keeping the lead, whilst the native Christians show a decline. There are about one hundred such schools, and at Mayavaram one such school cost the Government per pupil Rs. 3-2-11, and the Municipality only Re. 1-9-2.

WRITING on the local government scheme the *Indian Daily News* says:—In Bombay Sir James Fergusson having to deal with a difficult population declares that he will go as far as safety will permit, but one of the elements of safety, in his opinion, is the appointment of the Collector of a district to the Presidentship of Local Boards; but this is just one of those points which the Viceroy's scheme abandoned. Sir James Fergusson, who is brought more closely into contact with the people, thinks that without a lead nothing will be done, or that if it be done it will be done in a spirit of opposition. Sir Charles Aitchison, who is a man thoroughly inclined to the doctrines underlying the Viceroy's proposals, points out as a warning special kinds of failure which the Punjab Government have had to notice, and distinctly says that he is prepared to go through many failures before he expects the people to understand the character of the boon to be bestowed upon them by Lord Ripon. In the North-Western Provinces Sir A. Lyall first sought to make the change depend upon an administrative order, but he has since been compelled to call together a committee to gather up that very experience he was desirous of doing without. In Bengal, Sir Ashley Eden pointed out that what might suit one part of the province would be fatal to another. Bombay laments the backwardness of its own people, and points to Bengal as to a country which has learnt the uses of agitation. In Bengal, all over the country, districts and townships are split up into hostile factions, whilst from Calcutta a regular propaganda has had to be organised to teach even the educated classes a skeleton meaning of Lord Ripon's schemes. In Poona and in Madras the propaganda failed, because the agents were neither so well-informed as in Bengal, nor were the people, even the educated classes, equally anxious to be taught. In fact, Madras and Bombay both confess that local self-government is not a subject which can stir the people out of their devotion to their own petty individual concerns.

ACCORDING to a Berlin correspondent of a Hamburg newspaper the chief merit of the rapid settlement of the conflict between Greece and Turkey belongs to Germany, whose efforts for the maintenance of peace were strongly supported by Austria. Prince Bimarck showed no inclination to favour the ambition of Greece to become a Great Power at the expense of the Porte.

THE Madrid correspondent of the *Standard* gives particulars of an attempt to assassinate Senor Camacho, Spanish Minister of Finance. A good-sized box, professing to contain samples, arrived on Sunday from Barcelona addressed to the Minister, who proceeded to open it himself. His suspicions, however, being aroused by the peculiar mode of fastening, he handed the box to the police. A careful examination showed that it was full of a dark powder, which (though the chemical analysis has not yet been made) is believed to be dynamite. Speculation is rife as to the authors of the plot, which has caused general indignation, the recollection of a similar attempt against Senor Sagasta a month ago being fresh in people's minds. The police are making the utmost efforts to discover who posted the box at Barcelona, though as yet the whole affair is shrouded in mystery.

"LIBERAL" dress, as they appear to call divided skirts in America, seems to cause as much astonishment in New York State. A Miss Tillotson, who appeared in a drab blouse with her legs encased in trousers, was the subject of considerable attention the other day from the inhabitants of Watkins, New York, whither she had gone to attend a meeting of Free-thinkers. In England, the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks, in spite of magazine articles and exhibitions, a divided skirt is almost as much a rarity as ever, and Lady Harberton's movement seems to have followed Mrs. Bloomer's into oblivion. The truth is that up to the present these ladies have been crying in the wilderness and are before their time. The increase of tricycling, however, seems to have at last brought into existence a pressing necessity for some reform in the interest of lady tricyclists. It is to be hoped that some of the more modest of their number may be induced to try the bifurcated garment.

THE main object of the Geographical Society's African expedition under the direction of Mr. Thomson will be after the examination of the region around Mounts Kenia and Kilimandjaro, the exploration of the east shore of Lake Victoria Nyanza, of which we know scarcely anything. North-east of the lake a smaller lake, Baringo, is usually placed; but the existence of this lake is only conjectural, and Mr. Thomson will make an effort to settle the matter. The expedition in this quarter is likely enouh to be exposed to considerable danger. The country is a sort of transition region between North and Central Africa, and the natives are of a wandering and warlike character. One group of them live solely by cattle-stealing, and many of the settled tribes have given up keeping cattle simply to escape the visits of the rovers. Earlier trading parties to this quarter have generally returned with only one-half of their men. Mr. Thomson's tact and experience, however, the *St. James's Gazette* thinks, may enable him to make his way safely even among these tribes.

MANY people, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, have been sorry to read of the departure of Cetewayo, though perhaps few have felt their hearts leap into their mouths at the news; but he seems to have had a genuine, perhaps sentimental popularity even among the millions who never saw him, and who will wish him well in his restored kingdom. His last graceful tribute to the English nation, the importation of the national bulldog into Zululand, will endear him to all the votaries of that noble beast; while his introduction of popular sports into that country will perhaps turn it into one of the most desirable of wintering places and bring unexpected civilization in its wake. A pack of hounds, which is to follow soon, and a spaniel and two greyhounds, which he takes with him, will enable him to inaugurate fox hunting, partridge shooting, and coursing, and we may expect to find him reaping a large income in a few years by letting moors to Natal millionaires.

Truth has the following description of "A harem in partibus":—Ismail Pasha has transferred his harem to the Rue Boyard. The private hotel in which it is installed is exiguous, but well-detached, and enclosed by high walls. The ex-Khedive's ideas about women are almost European. If those of his seraglio chose, they might go about like his daughters, who dress in the French style, and wear mere excuses for veils. But they do not choose. There are several wives. The legitimate one is elderly, and her advice is asked by the Khedive on all questions relating to the education of his children. She is what the French call a *maîtresse maîtresse*, and has been handsome. The other women are the mothers of younger sons and daughters, and, as such, are deemed worthy of respect. Ismail cares little for them, but liberally provides for their wants. His eldest and his youngest daughters engross his affection. The former is blonde, elegant, very interesting, and *distinguée*, but she is threatened with consumption. She is a good linguist and musician. The youngest is also fair, with the exception of her eyes and eyebrows, which are magnificently dark and Oriental. No ferocious-looking Nubian keeps guard over Ismail's harem. European women-servants transmit orders to the cook and house teward.

TIME must be very bad at the South African diamond fields when one of the influential local papers repeatedly asserts that the state of things financially is most disastrous. *Diamond News* says:—"A considerable portion of Kimberley Mine is lying unworked, for the following companies have discharged all their employés:—The Vulcan Company has suspended work for more than half a year. Nay more—not only has all the money, which the public subscribed as a working fund, been expended, but, we believe, about £20,000 besides. Adjoining the Vulcan Company is another well-known block, that of the once famous Crystal Company. No blue has been taken out of this block for nine months. Work is carried on, it is true; but the work done is that of quarrying reef—not because this reef is dangerous, but because it pays at the present high reef tariff of the Kimberley Mining Board. And the natural inference is that the suspension of operations on this block of claims would be simultaneous with the suspension of the tariff, or its reduction to its own proper level. Its neighbour, the Octahedron Company, has also for a long time been hauling reef, or supposed dangerous ground, at the same high reef tariff. Adjoining both these is the ground of the late Cape Company, now re-christened under the new names of the South-West and North-West Companies. Both these have also ceased towork, the assigned cause being that the ground did not yield sufficient diamonds to clear working expenses."

MR. EDISON'S system of providing an incandescent electric light for domestic use in a given district has just been put to a practical test in New York. The district selected occupies an area of nearly a square mile. Only one source of supply is provided, and that furnishes the illuminating power for 16,000 lamps, the electric current passing through 18 miles of mains. The result, according to a telegram, is that the severest demands which the consumers have been able to make upon the new system have been satisfied. The *New York Herald* is using in its business premises an isolated plant on the same principle; and the managers state that they are satisfied in respect of the commercial aspect of the question. No new obstacle has presented itself to the success in practice of Mr. Edison's theory, and scientific men will be interested to know that this first practical experiment demonstrates the soundness of the inventor's application of the multiple arc system, pure and simple, as distinguished from the series system, or the combination of the arc and series systems. Throughout the entire district lighted as described, each lamp was independent of all the others. On the inquiry before the Select Commission of the British House of Commons, Dr. Siemens said that it was impossible to supply electricity for domestic lighting, from one source, over a greater area than a square quarter of a mile. On recently, in night, although only 5,000 lamps were lighted, they were distributed over the entire district of the square mile. In the district there are 1,500 consumers of gas, of whom 1,100 have subscribed for the electric light.

THE POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE final match, Bombay *versus* Central India Horse, was played yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. There was some very smart play, and the visitors won by three [illegible]ls to one. Neill, Hughes, and Watson each got a [illegible]al for the C. I. H., and the Bombay goal was obtain[illegible] by Craigie.

A COM[illegible]LAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY [illegible]ZETTE."

SIR,—The recent Civil Appellate Court which e[illegible]isted in Jubbulpore and heard appeals from the districts of the Saugor and Hoshungabad Divisions has been abolished. This court, being central and stationary, afforded the maximum of convenience to suitors, but from some motive not understood or apparent to the general public the local Government has closed this court: consequently appeals lie to the Commissioners of the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions. As these officers are compelled in connection with their other duties to move from district to district in their divisions, it entails the objectionable and disagreeable necessity of suitors having to find their way to any district in which the court happens to be sitting at the time. For example, in Hoshungabad a civil appeal to the Commissioner of the Division may chance to be fixed for hearing in the district of Chinwara or Betul, roughly speaking from 60 to 170 miles from the nearest railway station, and over a country unprovided with roads or any facilities for travelling, and most part through a dense jungle. To persons engaged in important business, it is hardly necessary to point out, serious inconvenience and expense attends this arrangement. Although I have alluded as an extreme case to the suits being heard in the districts of Chinwara and Betul, still the movable character of the Commissioner Appellate Civil Courts is a matter of the highest importance to all concerned. Although the fact of railway communication existing between the other districts in the division reduces the inconvenience to a certain extent, still it is manifestly unfair and injurious to the interest of litigants that they should be compelled to follow the court about to whatever place it may be necessary for other reasons to fix for hearing of the suit. At the present moment, when the Supreme Government are urging the importance of that publicity with regard to all Government measures affecting the general interests of the people, I maintain it was a matter of serious impolicy to abolish the stationary Civil Appellate Court at Jubbulpore. Unfortunately the necessity for litigation goes hand in hand with all commercial enterprise and the development of the resources of the country, and I can imagine no more detrimental policy than artificially adding to the expenses and difficulties of vindicating rights in the civil courts.

That the abolition of the civil stationary Appellate Court at Jubbulpore has been productive of the most serious inconvenience is a constant subject of complaint, not only by the European people of business, but the exclamations are stronger and more violent among the more numerous native litigants. Without entering into the details of this important subject, I trust the attention of the Government will be attracted to this very serious matter, and that steps may be taken to consult the wishes and convenience of the public, especially as I have good reason to believe that the re-establishment of the stationary Appellate Court at Jubbulpore would involve no extra or increased expenditure whatever.

EUS SATIONIS.

ORMISTON MEMORIAL FUND.

SINCE last acknowledgement the following subscriptions have been received:—

Syed Ebrahim and Babool Juggonath	Rs. 500
T. G. Mullen	50
Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy	100
Kaikhoshro N. Kabrajee	10
Shaik Fukeer Mahomed Baban Hoosein	100
C. G. Kemball	100
A. McKenzie	50
J. D. Inverarity	100
Previously acknowledged	2,764
Total received to date	Rs. 3,774

JOHN FLEMING,
For self and Co., Secretaries.

Bombay, 29th September, 1882.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 28th:—Fathe Issilamo, from Mozambique. Yesterday:—Pachamba (s), Bussorah; Arago (s), Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Thibet (s), for London; Inchrhona (s), Calcutta; Sirocco (s), Kurrachee.

FAIR.—A fair will be held this (Saturday) evening at the Parsee Bazaar, Upper Colaba.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—Durma Mahadoo, tindal of a native craft, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of carrying a greater number of passengers than his vessel is licensed to carry. He was fined Rs. 7.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Francis Antone, an inmate of the David Sassoon Reformatory, attempted to commit suicide on Thursday last by cutting his throat with a piece of glass. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for medical treatment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Francis De Souza, a domestic servant, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a copper basin, valued at Rs. 5, the property of his master, Mr. W. Hopper. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

EVADING THE GANJA LICENCE.—Megjee Damodhar was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having transported twelve pounds of an intoxicating drug called ganja from one place to another without a license from the Collector of Bombay. He was fined Rs. 100.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Mr. C. H. Flodsome, a a stevedore, was seriously injured on Thursday last by a bale of cotton falling on him from a sling while he was working on board the s. s. Bandora. He was removed to the European General Hospital for treatment.

THE BOMBAY CHURCH INSTITUTE ENTERTAINMENT.—In our report of this entertainment, which took place on Tuesday evening, the name of Miss Maidment should have appeared. Miss Maidment sang "Ehren on the Rhine" and "Golden Love," and received the applause of the audience.

LOST.—Captain D. Macpherson, Presidency Pay Master, residing at "Altamont," Malabar Hill, reported to the police on Thursday last that Mrs. Macpherson had lost a gold brooch set with diamonds, valued at £30. A reward of Rs. 50 is offered to any person giving information that will lead to the recovery of the lost article.

THE "MERRY-MAKERS" AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.—On Monday evening Mr. Wash Norton's Company of Merry-makers will open a short season at the Gaiety Theatre. A very attractive programme has been issued, and the performance will be under the patronage of Brigadier-General Carnegy. The performances of the company in other parts of India have been well spoken of, and there should be good audiences in Bombay.

EXAMINATION COMMITTEE.—The undermentioned officers have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee which assembles at the New Secretariat, at 11 a. m., on Monday next, the 2nd October, for examination in the native languages:—Hindoostani.—Lieut. C. P. W. Pirie, 15th Bengal Cavalry; Lieut. L. G. Beckham, 8th N. I.; Lieut. F. W. G. Wadeson, Poona Horse; Lieut. G. B. O'Donnell, 10th N. I.; Lieut. W. Elliot, No. 1 Mountain Battery; and Lieut. J. B. Edwards, 2nd C. I. Horse. *Persian High Proficiency.*—Lieut. F. Chapman, 25th N. L. I. *Urdu Degree of Honour.*—Captain N. Powlett, R. A. *Arabic High Proficiency.*—Lieut. E. C. Cox, 14th N. I.

A VAGRANT IN TROUBLE.—James Pickering, a European vagrant, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of failing to return to the Government Workhouse on the expiration of the leave granted him by the governor of the Workhouse on the 28th July last. The prisoner, it appears, absented himself for a period of two months. He also pleaded guilty to having been convicted of a similar offence several times. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

VISITING A SHRINE.—About 2,000 Bhattias arrived at Poona on Thursday by two special trains from Bombay to pay homage to the Deity in Vetal Peit. Their expenses have been paid by a rich Bhattia of Bombay, named Ruttonsee Poonsee.—*Deccan Herald.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Thibet, Captain W. E. Thompson, sailed yesterday for London with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr. T. L. Walker,
Mr. G. Bladen.
Mr. and Mrs. Das.
Mr. Minors.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr. T. Brown.

FOR ADEN.—Mr. J. Rego.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

SEVENTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCTOBER 1.
8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11-30 a. m.—Matins with second celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 197, 424 and 318.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Litany.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 297, 424, and 423.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5.
8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—In the morning at 7-30 p.m.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

SEVENTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCTOBER 1.
7-30 a.m.—(Bombay time) Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns, 421. 307 and 299.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns—421, "Praise to God who reigns above;" 224, "They come, God's messengers of love;" 423, "Stars of the morning."
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

SEVENTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCTOBER 1.
8 a. m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
WEEK-DAYS.—Morning Prayer daily, at 7-30 a. m.
Official time at all services.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

SEVENTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCTOBER 1.
6-30 a. m.—Holy Communion (Plain)
7-30 a. m.—Holy Communion (Choral) and Sermon.
10 a. m.—Matins.
5 p. m.—Children's Service.
6 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Bombay time at all services.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THERE will be service on board the s.s. Cameo, in the Prince's Dock, at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICES.

ON Sunday next there will be Divine Service at 11 a. m. in the harbour on board the s. Great Victoria; at 4-30 p. m. in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home; at 6-30 p. m. at Prince's Dock, on board the s. s. Cameo. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend. Bibles, prayer-books, and magazines can be had by applying to the Chaplain. The Missions to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

JOHN CONNON (SCOTTISH) HIGH SCHOOL.

THERE was an entertainment for the children of John Connon's High School on Thursday evening, the 28th instant, before the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton, the Master and Mistress of the school, for "Bonny Scotland." The central room on the ground floor of the school was most tastefully decorated with ferns and flags. There was a dais erected in this room for the young *artistes* to perform, which was under the able supervision of Mr. Schmuck. The [illegible]tertainment opened at half-past five with the en[illegible]th Psalm, sung by the whole school. The Hundre[illegible]ded with the parents and friends of room was cro[illegible]other guests. The recitation the children and [illegible] of his Father," by Mrs. "Cœur de Lion at the Bie[illegible]by little Miss A. Hemans, was capitally execute[illegible]Flodden" by McKenzie, as also "Edinburgh afte[illegible]hool. The Master W. Waite, both children of the sc[illegible] piano duets and solos were, for young hands, [illegible] with credit, and what took best with the audience were the song "Chippiree Chip," by the youngsters, little girls, and the recitation "Scandal" by two little girls dressed up for the occasion like two old gossips. The departure of Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton will be deeply regretted; it will be very hard to find others to work so earnestly as they have done, and with such success.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the meeting of the council yesterday afternoon, there were present—Sir F. Souter, chairman, Colonel Merewether, Captain Morland, Mr. Carroll, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee, Mr. R. N. Khote, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee.

A Memorandum was read from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding letter dated 18th July last, from the Assistant Engineer, reporting that Mr. Hormusjee Jamsetjee Chenai was rebuilding his house, No. 69, Lawrence DeLima-street, without setting it back to the improvement line of the street. On the 5th May last he obtained permit from the Engineer's Office to carry out ordinary repairs, and to raise the loft of the house by 3 feet, but he immediately after commenced to execute such work as to amount to a rebuilding; thereupon, on the 6th June last, he was served with a notice, under Section 165 of the Municipal Acts III. of 1872 and IV. of 1878, requiring him to submit for sanction the usual building certificate plans, before proceeding with further work, which he had not up to date complied with. Ground admeasuring 22·67 square yards was required for the improvement line of the street. The Commissioner, therefore, asked sanction of the Town Council for the removal of the portion of the building standing on the ground so required, and also to the taking up of 22·67 square yards of ground, the cost of which, at the estimated rate of Rs. 10 per square yard, amounts to Rs. 226-11-2. (Last rate, in 1880, Rs. 10 per square yard.) There was some discussion as to Mr. Hormusjee's right to make the alterations. Ultimately consideration of the matter was adjourned, the Municipal Commissioner promising to inspect the premises. The building in question was commenced on the 15th May last. It has not yet been completed.

Sanction was given to the payment of Rs. 5,450, to meet the cost of building boundary walls on both sides of the new road from Girgaum Back-road to Khetwady Main-road. The charge to be debited to new loan for Queen's-road sewer.

THE BUDNEIRA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held on Thursday at the registered office, No. 2, Nesbit-lane, Fort. Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna, the chairman of the board of directors, presided.

The following report of the directors was laid before the meeting:—

"This company was registered on the 6th June, 1881, and the directors have now the pleasure to lay before the shareholders the audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June last. The mill being under construction, your directors have very little to state on the present occasion. The land on which the mill is being erected was, as you are aware, purchased, with the buildings, &c., standing thereon, from Mr. Jehangheer Hormusjee for the price at which he bought the same from the New Berar Company, namely, Rs. 20,000. The mill will for the present contain only 16,000 spindles, but the building is capable of holding a much larger number of spindles. The engines were purchased in Bombay, and are almost new and capable of driving about 30,000 spindles. They have been converted into rope gearing. The building of the mill has been contracted for by the well-known contractors, Messrs. Jamasjee and Ruttonjee Dhunjeebhoy Maistry, and is now nearly ready. All the machinery has arrived from England and is from the best makers and made with all modern improvements. It is being fitted up, and it is hoped that the mill will be working by the end of this year. Some difficulty has been experienced regarding the supply of water, as the ground on which our buildings stand is about 25 feet higher than the neighbouring land, but arrangements have been made to secure a liberal supply of water from the adjoining nulla in case our well, which is being deepened, fails to provide sufficient water for all our purposes. The directors avail themselves of this opportunity to bring to your notice that the company is greatly indebted to Mr. Bullock, the Assistant Commissioner at Berar, for the valuable assistance he has rendered to our agents in the matter of water-supply. The prospects of the mill are excellent, it being situated in one of the best localities where cotton is grown, and where a large demand exists for yarn. It will be sufficient to mention that in cotton alone there is always difference in price between Bombay and Oomravutee of over Rs. 25 per candy. We should be wanting in our duty if we failed to bring to your notice the unceasing exertion of your agents, Messrs. Jehangheer Hormusjee and Company, the senior partner of which company, Mr. Jehangheer Hormusjee, has frequently been to Budneira, and at times stayed there several days at great personal inconvenience."

The directors' report and the audited balance sheet to the 30th June, 1882, were approved and adopted.

Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna, Dr. Hormusjee Bezonjee Dantra, Mr. M. R. DeQuadros, and Mr. Ookerda Khetsey were re-elected directors for the ensuing year.

Messrs. J. Greenwood and Pallonjee Framjee Mehta were appointed auditors, at a remuneration of Rs. 125 each.

Thanks were tendered to the board of directors for the satisfactory manner in which the business of the company had been conducted, and in particular to Messrs. Jehangeer Hormusjee & Co., the agents, for the care, diligence, and zeal displayed by them in the affairs of the company.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the chairman, and the meeting terminated.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 29.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE LATE MR. A. H. WADIA'S WILL.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Mr. Farran, and Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared for the applicants; Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Cleveland, Little, and Nicholson, appeared for the caveator; and Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Telang for Meherbai, the widow, and the infant children.

Mr. Framjee Sorabjee Bharoocha, further cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—The only legacious that bear interest amount to Rs. 12,50,000. At 5 per cent., the interest comes to Rs. 5,000 a month. I have also calculated interest on the Rs. 70,000 for marriage expenses. (Witness was examined at some length as to the contents of the account books.) Rs. 10,000 are due to the firm by Jamsetjee Ardasir Hormarjee, on which, I was told, no interest was charged. The moveable assets in all amounted to Rs. 21,26,203. Since the testator's death, the moneys due on the Calcutta bills were received on the due date and had been invested in Government paper. The total amount invested in Government paper since the death is Rs. 5,18,000. Government paper worth Rs. 1,06,000 was sold on the 25th and 26th May last, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,12,000. Rs. 90,000 were advanced on the 25th May to the Anglo-Indian Company; and I have not a shadow of a doubt that the Government paper was sold to pay the company. Hormarjee told me thht the Government paper for Rs. 1,60,000 were purchased from the Bank of Bombay and the Mercantile Bank. I refused to count them on account of the absence of the initials G. P. (*i. e.* Government paper.) He told me on the 18th August that, if I came back, he would get for me the purchase slips from the Banks which he had written for. He got copy slips from the Banks. I did not ask him for the slips between the 12th August and the 25th inst. I went on the last mentioned date on receiving a letter from Messrs. Chalk and Walker on the subject. I have no doubt now that the Rs. 1,60,000 worth of Government paper was bought as Hormarjee told me. My doubt was removed on the 25th inst., the day before I was examined, and before my examination-in-chief commenced. If Hormarjee did only Government paper business, the bank pass books and cheque books would serve the purposes of a cash book provided there was evidence to show that all the moneys passed through the bank. When Hormarjee produced the rough memorandum of assets to me, he did not say that it was to be checked by his clerk. He said he intended it for my inspection. (Is shown a bill-book.) This book was never shown me although I repeatedly asked for it. I always took a charitable view (laughter). If it had been shown me, I could have at once said whether he had made profit or loss in his business. The book that was shown me was incomplete. It went as far as the 24th June, 1882, but several entries were omitted from it. An appearance was given to that book as if it had been kept from the beginning. (A laugh.)

Mr. Lang.—Try and get that out of your mind for a time. Your own counsel will ask you what you want to state.

While the witness was examining the bill-book and cheque-book, Mr. Inverarity called and examined.

Jamsetjee Ardasir Hormarjee said.—I am a son of the testator, and brother of the applicant Hormarjee. On the morning of the 9th May last, I was in my own bungalow. About half-past 6 a.m. I went to see my father. I did not see the doctors. I believe they had left. I lay in a sofa and was reading a paper. My sister Dhunbaijee came out of my father's room and said Hormarjee had got father to sign a codicil. I consoled her. She went downstairs. I went into my father's room. My mother was near him. My father as usual asked me where I came from. My mother, like my sister Dhunbaijee, was very much agitated. My father appeared to be very much exhausted. My mother told me what had occurred. She told me of the signing of the codicil, and said that my father had told her all about it, but she did not appear to be satisfied. She asked me to speak to him to be allowed to read the document. I declined to do so, as I found he was not in proper health. He was awake at this time, but he could not hear our conversation, because I and my mother were whispering to each other. My mother then asked my father to let me read the paper he had signed. My father said, "No. What have I done beyond a few trifling alterations which I have already enumerated? I have made no change. Everything is just as it was. How many times am I to repeat it? Now do not trouble me; allow me to be quiet." He then stretched himself at full length on the sofa, and apparently went to sleep. He was so much tired that even this conversation cost him an effort. On entering my father's room, I did not see Hormarjee Master, but saw him as I was leaving it. I think my mother went out of the room with me. I am not sure, but she was not in the room inside the screen. I and my father had a conversation about his charities about a fortnight before he signed the will. Hormarjee Master was present. My father said among other things—"I am anxious about my family, and although some of my children will get on well in this world, I cannot expect a brilliant future for all of you. Though I wish all of you well, still it cannot be so; it is against the law of nature. Leaving you large fortunes won't help you. Princely fortunes have been left to others, who have died in poverty; and that ought to be the case with some of you. The best thing is to live in charity." I interrupted by asking whether he meant his children should not have anything. He said he meant to give each of us a little—"If you are intilligent you will improve it. If you fail, there will be the charities to fall back upon. If, on the other hand, you prosper and do not require it, others will." I said I completely agreed with him. I and Hormusjee Master then left him. This occurred between 9 and and 10 a.m. [illegible] I was present when my father gave his sons good advice. When I went in, he had commenced speaking to them. It must have been within a fortnigh of his death. He said, "You ought to be kind to your sisters, and courteous to their husbands and other relations." At this time my mother appeared. He told her smilingly, "You are not required here; I want to speak to my sons alone." She left. She has a bad temper, but most of us have a bad temper also. My father said, "Your mother has a bad temper; but you ought to be kind and considerate to her." Turning to Hormarjee and Pestonjee, he said, "Both of you have bad tempers; however you are changing for the better." He said nothing about Nusserwanjee. He did not say that my mother had been pulling his house to pieces. If he had said that, it would have been out of place. For about a couple of months before my father's death my mother was on very bad terms with Hormarjee Master; but I could see no justification for it. She did not want him to come to Lowjee Castle. Master told me he found Lowjee Castle too hot for him, and that he intended to discontinue his visits. I advised him to do nothing of the kind. My father had asked me to get a list of the charities which my mother had been distributing. I asked her for a list of them. She gave me a list the next day, but it was not a complete one. She mentioned the sums, but not the names of all the recipients. I asked her for the names. She said she would not give them to me; but that she would give them to my father. I communicated this to my father. As far as I know, she did not give the names to my father, for she was rather put out; nor did my father ask her for the names. My father asked her if she was paying Eduljee Colabawalla regulary Rs. 100 per month. She said that to distribute her charities every month was a bother to her, and that she did not care for them at all. If he liked, he had better make the payments direct. My father said "all right," and gave me instructions to tell the cashier to suspend the payments to her. I was in England about a year and a quarter and travelled a good deal in England and over the continent. I have been attending the firm of B. and A. Hormarjee for the last four years. I have been attending it to this time. I have traded on my own account during my father's life-time. After my father's death, I called with the caveator upon Mr. Walker. We had a conversation about the will. The caveator wished to know his position as a trustee. We calculated the assets and the annuities; and found the annuities run so close that I expressed my surprise and said it was impossible for my father to have made such an arrngeament. Mr. Walker expressed his surprise also, and he began calculating himself. The point I expressed my surprise at was, that the income and the outgoings should run neck to neck so close together. I did not care for the charities. I was anxious about the annuities. I cared that the least accident might endanger them. Mr. Walker said the will was prepared hurriedly, and that there was scarcely time to get it settled by counsel. The instructions, he said, were verbal and were received through Hormarjee, as had been the case generally. I remember a meeting of the trustees at Lowjee Castle, at which all the trustees were present. Hormarjee showed us the figures regarding the assets and liabilities. The result as I understood was that there would be enough for the annuities, but nothing or the charities. Hormarjee gave his cash in hand as about two lakhs, which afterwards dwindled down to a lakh. Hormarjee said, "If nothing was left for charity, nothing goes to charity." But he thought Rs. 10,000 would be left for charity. In connection with the injunction in this matter, I made an affidavit on the side of Hormarjee, because I saw no necessity for the appointment of a receiver.

Mr. Inverarity left the court about this time (3-40 p. m.) as he was a passenger by the mail steamer.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—On the morning of the 9th May my father seemed annoyed at my mother's questioning him repeatedly. He did not say to her "don't bother me." He used the word "ba," which is rather a term of endearment. My father did not say to her "everything is proper." He said "everything is as it was before." Like most of us, my mother has a bad temper. I have a very good temper, and so have some of my sisters. Bad temper runs in the boys more than the girls. Seeing our quarrelsome disposition, my father was afraid we might quarrel after his death; and he was not very wrong either. (A laugh.) He did not think well of Nusserwangjee. He thought he was a bad-hearted boy. My father did not say he feared litigation. He thought we would quarrel. He did not call Nusserwanjee vicious, but malicious. When I complained about Hormarjee's temper, he said he thought with all that he was a good-hearted son. My father was fond of all his children except Nussurwanjee and Pestonjee. Pestonjee was latterly more in favour. My father was very kind to him. About two months before my father's death I heard that my mother had a quarrel with him, but I did not hear that she left the house and went into the compound. My father had very great confidence in Hormusjee Master, which he fully deserved, I believe. Before my father's death and after the execution of the will, I asked Nanabhoy Umrigur as a medical man if he thought my father was capable of reading the will. He said "it was utterly impossible." In fact my father found it impossible, even when in good health, to read a long document or even a long letter. He would throw it away and have it read to him. After the execution of the will on the 9th May, I do not think that Hormarjee's conduct towards my father was in any way changed.

Re-examined by Mr. Telang.—For about two months before my father's death my mother had conceived a dislike for Hormarjee Master, for what reason I do not know. He was giving the children tuition without any remuneration.

To the Court.—When I asked Nanabhoy's opinion as a medical man, he said that it was impossible for my father to have read the will even once. It was my father's constant habit to have letters and documents read to him. He would never read anything himself. Latterly he had his letters read by a clerk named Bomanjee. If my father was twenty years younger, I do not think he would have read a document of the length of this will—not one-eighth of it. The fact of his never reading documents was known to every one in the office. I cannot give any reason, but that was his habit. When last year he asked me to read Dickinson's letters, and I said I could not read them—the handwriting was so bad—my father would say, "Better put them on the table." He would not read them. He was, however, a voluminous writer, and did not take much time either. My father's memory was a good one up to the time of his death: it was very retentive. He remembered old things better than new ones. He would not read a document as long as he could find somebody near to do it. When he read a document himself, he did it most indifferently. All my brothers and sisters except the last two learned English. (At Mr. Lang's suggestion.) I read to my father Hormarjee's private letters, and even his answers too. I was conversant with the office matters as much as he was. My father's memory was so retentive that he did not keep by him the letters he was replying to: sometimes he did so.

The court then adjourned until Tuesday.

MRS. ARDASIR'S "DE BENE ESSE" EXAMINATION.

(Concluded from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.)

In May, 1880, I and my husband were going to Mahableshwar. We did not go because Master came and told me about the shares and other things, and I thought it was better not to go away. Master came and told me about Hormarjee's speculations, saying that the Sett would be going away, and would be absent for a month or a month and a quarter. He said all this in my favour; that is, to inform me, so that I might speak to the Sett and stop speculation in shares and other things. I allowed two or three days to pass, and then told my husband; but did not use Master's name, because Hormarjee was getting somewhat angry with him, and I wanted to save Master from his anger, as he had to live with him. It is false that I did not go to Mahableshwar in 1880 because I wanted a large sum of money, which my husband would not give me. There was no other reason for not going than Hormarjee's speculations. Once at meals when Dunbhai was present he said, "Our office is known by the name of Sata Bazaar," and he mentioned the name of Nursey Kessowjee or Kessowjee. I don't remember exactly what was said. Dhunbai knows. This was during my husband's last illness. I was with my husband at Mahableshwar in November or December, 1881. He then said, "It is my intention to close the business of the office, and it is better to protect the interest of the Coorla mill property and to be content with the commission on that mill." We all spoke to my husband about the firm during his last illness, and he expressed his intention about the firm. I said, "Office, office! But I don't know what will become of the office one day." He said, "You also say office, office repeatedly. Now, I will go to Mahableshwar, and after my return I will bring about an end of the office." I don't remember how many days before the execution of the codicil this was, but Dhunbai is very particular about it. I do not recollect whether it was before or after the 6th April when my husband became ill. Master was in my confidence down to 1876, and a little in my confidence in 1877. I had confidence in him till 1877, but it gradually began to decrease in 1878. I left money of mine in his name in the bank down to 1880, and in 1881 I kept a small amount in his name in the bank for poor people. About two months before my husband died I would not dine at the same table as Master. I made a request to my husband about Master coming to the Castle. I said I did not like his coming. It is true that I ceased to take my meals with my husband at night because we had quarrelled; but it was only when Master was present. I did not take my meals with him at night, because I did not like the company of Master. The other meals, during the day, I took with my husband. There was no other reason for my not dining with my husband at night, except that Master was there. My husband said he would turn Master out in a month or two. I told my husband I would not dine at the table if Master was there. My husband spent a large sum every month as monthly allowance to persons in reduced circumstances, both in Bombay and Surat. He attached great importance to those charities. Some of the families he supported were entirely dependent upon him. He was very desirous that those charities should be maintained after his death. I used to get a monthly payment made to me that I might spend it in charity. The first amount I used to receive monthly was Rs. 200 or Rs. 225. Afterwards it was gradually increased. Eventually I got Rs. 699 out of the monthly amount paid to me for charity. I made certain regular payments, and I spent the balance in general charity. I used also to spend out of my own allowance such sums as I could conveniently spend for charity. I also subscribed to public charitable institutions and schools and things of that kind. I used also to befriend the poor at Poona and Mahableshwar when I went there. It is not true that I ever kept any of the money given to me for charity for myself. I know Eduljee Colabawalla. I used to pay him sums of money. When I first began to pay him I used to pay him out of my own moneys. I afterwards got a grant of Rs. 100 that I might pay it to him. I did not pay regularly every month; sometimes I paid him Rs. 200, sometimes Rs. 100, and sometimes Rs. 300, as I found convenient. I personally went and paid the amount to him. I never appropriated any of that money to my own use. At the end of 1880 I know that my husband saw Colabawalla about the payments made to him. I heard that from Master. My son Jamsetjee came to me from my husband and asked for a list of the persons to whom I distributed the charities. I had never been asked for an account or list before. I resented being asked for a list I said, "I will not give the names of the people." I was indignant at being asked how I spent the money. Some of the persons to whom I used to distribute the Rs. 699 were my own relations. Some of them were ladies, and I objected to their names being known. My husband and I were fond of each other. I think the quarrels between us were much less than between married people generally. Whatever misunderstandings there were continued only for two or three hours, and we became such friends again as you will find no other members of the Wadia family to be. In my husband's [illegible] five last illness he would not allow me a minute o[illegible] minutes to be absent downstairs. After my husband's death I sent Bomonjee and a servant to the office with the keys of a cupboard and drawers of a writing desk to fetch the papers inside them. My husband had caused the papers to be put in the cupboard, and on one occasion I went myself and filled the cupboard with papers. The cupboard had been originally in Lowjee Castle. Bomonjee brought me back a number of books and papers. They were put into a trunk. I gave charge of them to my daughter Dhunbai and told her to pick out such letters in English as might be of importance, as I did not know English, and told her that she and the caveator should do that work. I have given to my attorneys some letters addressed to Hormarjee by myself and by Master. I found them in a cupboard in a dressing table that formerly belonged to Hormarjee. I found them there, I think, in 1880. When it was given over to me I took i[illegible] to Poona, and opened it there and found the pape[illegible] I put them at first in a dealwood box. After [illegible] husband's death I was looking through my pa[illegible] with Dhunbai and came across these [illegible] I had found in the dressing table. Sh[illegible] out the English ones. I know my husba[illegible] fold writer; it was found in my husband'[illegible] He used to take it to office on mail-day[illegible] ly kept it in his room at Lowjee Castl[illegible] It was there when he died. I deput[illegible] examine the box, and she brought it[illegible] box was opened the manifold write[illegible] There is no gold plate in Lowjee[illegible] seen or heard of any since I ha[illegible] was I should have known of i[illegible] silver howdah. I am not a[illegible] been purchased from Rus[illegible] If there was, it wo[illegible] On the morning of the [illegible] say he had read the w[illegible] He did not use the [illegible] thing at all about [illegible] signing. I did n[illegible] liar with ever[illegible] signing.

Cross-exam[illegible] quent qua[illegible] them qua[illegible] between[illegible] the t[illegible] one i[illegible] min[illegible] per[illegible] [illegible] wanj[illegible] years. [illegible] for some [illegible] not on frien[illegible] because he ad[illegible] on friendly te[illegible] quarrels with Dhu[illegible] When occasion re[illegible] or two in reproach[illegible] her affectionately [illegible] checks her own da[illegible] When I referred to[illegible] having to sit here and answer questions. My entire objection is as to the charities. I have no objection at all to having Rs. 2,500 a month instead of Rs. 3,000. My objection is as to the charities. I do not think Rs. 2,500 a month is enough for me. I do not think Rs. 100 a month is enough for my daughters. My daughters ought to receive Rs. 20,000 and more; and there is a reason for it. In addition to Rs. 100 a month they ought to receive this, according to the respectability of their father.

Q.—Have you paid any of the costs of this opposition, or have you agreed to pay them?

A.—I won't tell that; ask the caveator, he will tell you.

Q.—Will you swear that you have not undertaken to pay some of the costs of this opposition?

A.—I won't answer that question; ask the caveator, he knows all about it. The caveator will tell you how the costs are to be paid and from whom recovered.

Q.—Have you made an arrangement with the caveator about the costs?

A.—I have no business to tell you; all things will be done according to law.

Q.—Has Nusserwanjee agreed to pay any portion of the costs?

A.—No arrangement has been made. When the case will be decided by the court, everyone will have to pay the costs according to the order. I was not on friendly terms with Master after 1878. The letter shown to me is from me to Master, written from Poona in 1880, asking him to go to Matheran with us. I called upon him as the paid servant of the Coorla Mills and Coorla village to attend upon us there for ten days. There is no reference to Coorla Mills or village in the letter. It is false that I took Hormarjee's letters from a cupboard in the house after my husband's death. I sent Bomanjee to the office to get my husband's papers. I was the owner. I considered myself entitled to them. I did this on the advice of the caveator. I am the owner of the things of which I had the keys, belonging to my husband. Those keys which I sent were in a cupboard in my husband's room. After my husband's death I took them out to send for the papers. I sent Bomanjee early in the morning. He left this place at 6 o'clock. I don't know whether it was a Sunday. I had no idea of sending him there that day before Hormarjee. I sent him early lest Hormarjee should raise a dispute with him. I did not propose not to oppose this will if a lakh of rupees was given to the unmarried daughters.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—I paid Colabawala, I think, a little more than what I drew from the office for him. Except when there was a party, the whole family dined upstairs. I dined downstairs when there was a party. The last month before my husband was ill I always took my meals with him, except when Master was there. I was much displeased with Master on account of his conduct. He used to say one thing to one member of the family, another to another. I suspected him of being at the bottom of Dhunbai's complaining to my husband, and that made me more angry. I thought he had been speaking to my husband from day to day. I had a suspicion that he used to speak against me a good deal to my husband. My husband, when he had the power explained to him by the caveator, did not tell me he did not intend to give such a power to Hormarjee, but he got a smaller power prepared by the caveator. He was very angry when it was explained to him by the caveator.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE SHROFF *vs.* MOOLAJEE HASAMBHOY TAKRUDIN.

IN this case plaintiff prayed for judgment in the sum of Rs. 5,000, alleged to have been advanced to defendant on the 3rd June, 1880, at interest at the the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bomonjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon'ble Mr. Budroodeen, instructed by Mr. Tyebjee and Dayabhoy, for the defendant.

The defendant in his written statement, denied that he received any money whatever from the plaintiff on the 3rd June, as stated in the plaint. The defendant said that this was a false and fraudulent claim made by the plaintiff, on the strength of a cheque dated the 3rd June, 1880, which was delivered to the defendant and taken back by the plaintiff under the following circumstances:—On the 17th September, 1877, the defendant borrowed from one Abdul Kadar Lookmanjee a sum of Rs. 5,000 on the mortgage of some property at Surat. On the 3rd April, 1879, the defendant received from the plaintiff a sum of Rs. 2,000. He afterwards repaid Rs. 400, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,600 in favour of the plaintiff. On or about the 2nd March, 1880, it was arranged between the parties that the plaintiff should pay on the defendant's behalf the sum of Rs. 3,610, which was the balance then due to the mortgagee Abdul Kadar Lookmanjee, and take from him an assignment of the mortgage to secure the repayment of Rs. 5,000 (a portion of the moneys paid by the plaintiff to and on behalf of the defendant), and that the balance of Rs. 300 should stand as a debt on the personal security of the defendant. In pursuance of this arrangement the plaintiff paid to the mortgagee the sum of Rs. 3,610 and took from him an assignment of the mortgage. In June, 1880, the plaintiff represented to the defendant that the sums of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,610 had been paid out of the estate of one Jeewunjee Jafferjee, of which the plaintiff and the defendant were executors; that it did not look well that the defendant should appear as a debtor to the estate of which he was one of the executors; that it was necessary to square the account of the estate; and that for that purpose it was desirable that the defendant should acknowledge receipt on the back of a cheque for Rs. 3,000 which the plaintiff had already drawn and brought with him. The defendant said that, acting on the representations of the plaintiff, he wrote the receipt on the back of the cheque, and then and there handed it back to the plaintiff, without receiving any consideration whatever for the same. The defendant further said that by an indenture of assignment dated the 31st May, 1882, the plaintiff had assigned over the mortgage security to his son-in-law Dadabhai Limjee Batliboi. The latter, as such assignee, had called upon the defendant to pay the amount due at the foot of the mortgage, and the defendant was quite ready to pay it on a proper reconveyance being executed. Under these circumstances, the defendant submitted that there was a fraudulent attempt on the part of the plaintiff to obtain payment from the defendant of the sum of Rs. 5,000 twice over, namely, under the mortgage of the 17th September, 1877, as well as on account of the cheque above mentioned.

After issues were raised as usual, evidence was proceeded with.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

SEPTEMBER 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE COOPER *vs.* MANECKBAI.

THIS is a suit brought by the plaintiff against his wife for a dissolution of marriage, on the ground of her adultery.

Mr. Hormusjee, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, applied on behalf of the defendant, on notice, that a day should be fixed for the hearing of the suit befor the October vacation.

Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff to show cause against the application. He said that his client was in Calcutta, managing the business of his father, and could not come to Bombay until relieved by his father, who was shortly expected from China.

The judge remarked that the charges against the defendant were very cruel, and they ought not to be allowed to hang over her longer than necessary.

Mr. Hormusjee contended that the plaintiff, when he filed his action, ought to have known that his presence might be necessary in Bombay, and that considering the many changes that took place in the Medical Department of Government, the doctors who had already examined the lady might not be in Bombay at the trial if it were indefinitely postponed.

His Lordship ordered that the suit should be heard on the 10th proximo.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—SEPT. 27

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLE[illegible]

EXAMINATION OF AN INSOLVEN[illegible]

RE SORABJEE CURSETJEE JAVER[illegible]

THE Hon'ble Mr. Lang, instructed [illegible] Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared [illegible] Official Assignee to examine t[illegible] latter was represented by Mr. [illegible] ed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch [illegible]

The liabilities stated in [illegible] Rs. 1,09,152, and the asse[illegible] [illegible]e insolvent said.—[illegible] Th[illegible]879. [illegible] Javeri, died in [illegible] it, because the ti[illegible] our names. The[illegible] standing in th[illegible] Sons; and [illegible] probate. [illegible] of the [illegible] Rs. 6,000. [illegible] Jamasjee [illegible] Heerjee [illegible] Peshoot[illegible] left a [illegible] He d[illegible] tha[illegible] c[illegible]

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P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

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Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	F O	do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz bl.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
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LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„	5,000,000
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The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
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Printed and Published by the Proprietor GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli,—CALCUTTA Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Bombay Gazette.
BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

THE AMERICAN ARMY.

(By Archibald Forbes.)

(Continued from last Saturday's Bombay Gazette.)

But the astuteness of the British authorities, for many generations has been adroitly directed to the successful effort of throwing a clamour over his profession to the task, in other words, of getting a professional Army on the cheap. There are men yet in the British Army who were cajoled into it by the prate of the recruiting serabout Milirary glory. His drums and fifes used to wheetle the villagers and his steamers and gay uniform dazzle the senses of the bumpkins. He is a thing of the past, but his spirit still lingers. The spirit of Marshal Buncombe still interpenetrates the British Army, humbugging the nationi nto overlooking its holloness as a rational industrial vocation. Each regiment has its colours blazoned with bygone victories to the achievement of which it may or may not have contributed; recent campaigns, indeed, not being fruitful in victories of moment, have furnished additions to the bead-rolls on the silk in the shape of skirmishes, the casualties in which have been as pretty as the results. Regiments are localized in name and home-station with intent to profit by the sentimental "country feeling" of the simple yoke; and many are dubbed with familiar nicknames, the martial associations cunningly wreathed into which are calculated to tempt into their ranks vagrant votaries of the great god Mars, taken on trust. Medals are lavishly issued for campaign in comparison with which a cowboys' vendatta, or the Texan raid into New Mexico, may come within the category of momentous wars. The VictoriaCross—a demoralising distinction instituted to reward men for performing acts that ought to lie within their simple duty apart from the stimulous of any Guerdon—is bestowed in a hap-hazard, dramatic fashion that inevitably lends itself to debasing intrigue and occasionally to a burlesque anti-climax, as in a recent instance of its bestowal on a parson for dragging some horses out of a ditch. But all the same, the Victoria Cross is not the least alluring of the baits thrown into the water to disguise the intrinsic poverty of the British military feeding-ground into the same category comes the copious flush of decoration scattered broadcast after every petty campaign; the substantial promotions and the inundation of brevets which latter, unlike those of the American army, carry their relative army rank, although they do not affect intra-regimental position. Britain rings and thrills at apaltry success achieved by her scientific armed troops over a gang of jingal-bearing or assegai-throwing savages, with considerably more effusion than Germany displayed on the news of Bourbaki's discomfiture, or Russia manifested when she heard how Gourko thrashed Mehemet Ali Pasha into the Rodope mountains. If Britain glorifies herself exceedingly on a successful skirmish of the character indicated, such is her military spirit under the judicious fostering of the authorities, that she esteems a reverse scarcely less glorious than a victory. She contrived to win now some martial prestige out of the massacre of Isandula; after the first shock she presened herself complacenty over some mitigating circumstances in the discreditable fiasco of Kuski-Nakund, and she has smiled encouragingly on the efforts of one regiment to furbish up a spurious laurel out of the wretched rout of Majuba Hill. The head of the realm is wont to telegraph her unfaltering confidence in commander and commanded after a reverse, with as punctual monotony as she transmits her congratulations on a success. In fine, those who sway Britain and that Britain which is swayed by them, combine to exalt the military profession into the position of a profession *d'élite*; essaying to feed with sugar-buns men for whom the profession purveys very scanty fare of any other description. To speak colloquially, Britain "runs" a professional army on what would be a dry crust, but that it is larded with empty honours and some social prestige.

The American army is run on a wholly opposite basis. The initial stand-point taken in regard to it seems to be that soldiering shall differ from no other calling in being a businesslike adequately remunerated avocation. How the lower ranks are paid are already shown. A second lieutenant in the American infantry commences on an annual income of fourteen hundred dollars, increasing by ten per cent. annually, for each five years, service in the same grade, until an increase of forty per cent. has [illegible] reached. The corresponding pay in the Britis[illegible] is less than five hundred dollars a year—[illegible]h to pay the mess bill. A captain [illegible]can army enjoys an income of two [illegible]rs a year, increasing ten per [illegible] each five years of [illegible] in that rank. [illegible]ain de Boots of Her Majesty's Plungers might contemplate with more indifference the shrinkage in the parental rent-roll could he find himself in possession of a professional income of four hundred pounds a year, increasing by quinquennial instalments of forty pounds each. A colonel in the American service draws an annual revenue of three thousand five hundred dollars, rising by quinquennial installments to four thousand four hundred and eighty dollars. A major-general has seven thousand five hundred dollars. All these incomes are exclusive of quarters, fuel, and forage, on at least as liberal a scale as that in effect in the British army. The spirit pervading the pay scale of the officerhood of the American army is that he who select it as his profession shall have an adequate income yielded by his profession reasonably on a par with the professional incomes of other callings throughout the republic; whereas the key-note to the English scale is that private resources must supplement the inadequate private professional. There is no reason why the American officer, even of the junior ranks, cannot effect savings from his pay. Indeed, it has been told to me on good authority that when on service west of the Missoury he cannot help saving, unless he drinks on gambles.

Nor is the American army a profession out of which a man who becomes incompetent for service because of old age, wound or ill-health is thrust out into the cold world without provision. Its "retired pay" is unique in the liberality of it; and this sure provision amply compensates for any inadequacy which may be apparent between the service pay and the incomes yielded by successful devotion to civilian avocations. The Railroad King of the Wall Street man may wax, but he may also wane; in this country of uncertainties the millionaire of yesterday may be penniless to-morrow, and the next day in the poor-house or the gutter. The officer on service, with his moderate but adequate pay, as stable as the Republic itself, need blanck under no financial vicissitudes. He may look forward without a quake for him or his, to broken health or to the evening of his life. A second liueutenant invalided already during the first five years of his service, receives as "retire pay" for the rest of his life £1,050 a year. A major, in similar conditions, receives a life pension of £2,250 a year; if he has "put in" twenty years' service in that grade, his pension is £3,000 a year. I do not not ask the British boy Subaltern his health permanently shattered by a campaign in Ashantee or Afghanistan, to fancy himself the life possessor of a pension of £210 a year; or the grizzled major, worn out by long and hard soldiering, to conceive his retirement on the comfortable income of £600 a year. Imagination can undergo only a certain strain. But what for the British officer would be an inconceivable chimera, is for an American officer a pleasant, matter-of-fact reality. Uncle Sam is charry of hollow honours; he has not his hands full of two pennyhalfpany medals and obsolete crosses, to fling as dust into the eyes of his sons; but he pays them fairly while they serve him, and he retires them to decent and self-respecting competency.

But if Uncle Sam is good paymaster, he in no wise believes in throwing his money away. He will have his fair day's work for his fair day's wage. And he keeps only hands enough to do that work, so that the American Army is not cumbered by a throng of idle generals, incompetent for command, yet crowding the roster for promotion, and of half-pay officers, who do not care for or who cannot find employment. He employs no more hands than he can utilize; and when a man is no more fit for work he has to accept his retirement, with its decorous allowance. He considers that he pays a man well enough to do his duty; he holds that that duty includes the best and fullest the man can do. Therefore, he holds forth to him no store of honours and lavish advancement as the reward for the duty-doing; and if he fails therein, he gets scant indulgence. Uncle Sam does not spend much time in inventing excuses for shortcomings. His axiom is a roughly practical one—"Merit and success are synonymous; failure spells incompetence." In all this he differs utterly from his cousin, Dame Britannia. Her Army is not a business profession; and so she cannot deal with it on business principles. She must stand by her failures; she must not own to herself that they are failures; she must bolster them up with a quaint, stolid, almost pathetic constancy, although the world laughs at her and them. The story of the Crimean war is studded thick with failures who were left unbeheaded because of unbusiness-like tenderness for men belonging to a profession which is not conducted on business-like principles. Sir Richard England, the hero of the armchair in the Hykulzie Pass, the passive recipient from the gallant Nott of taunts that might have stung and æthetic apostle into manliness, lived to command and to be devil a division before Sevastopol. On Lord Chelmsford rested the responsibility of the mismanagement that resulted in the catastrophe of Isandula, and that officer owned his incompetence to undertake the responsibility of subsequent operations and prayed to be relieved therefrom; but even such an appeal as this was overruled and he was retained in command to prolong and leave unfinished a business of which his incapacity is the most abiding memory. Contrast such things with certain episodes of the American Civil war. McClellan indeed got a long rope; but how short was the rope accorded to Pope, who came east with a meritorious record earned in the west, and against whose chances of success before Washington a concourse of circumstances combined. A single battle, which was simply not a success, sufficed to roll Hooker's head in the saw-dust. The history of that war is strewn with a litter of commanders who ceased to command for the simple reason that they did not succeed. Again, command to a British officer, whether he achieves failure or success, invariably results in something advantageous. He is never disgraced; he frequently is promoted; he always is decorated. England became a K. C. B. and got a division; Chemsford was made a G. C. B., and his friends were chagrined that he was not made a lieutenant-general; Peacock, who marched three miles in as many months, was made a C. M. G., rather a feeble testimonial of merit, and nevertheless a compliment. Pope I find to-day a brigadier-general in substantive rank; he was a major-general by brevet twenty years ago. Meade, who won Gettysburg, the most momentous battle of modern times, and who technically commanded the army of the Potomac when Lee surrendered to it, died a major-general, compare with Meade's scantiness of reward, and with Hancock's simple major-general's command of to-day, the honours heaped on Sir Garnet Wolseley for the Ashantee expedition—a creditable affair, doubtless, but *pace* the British Lion, scarcely comparable with Gettysburg. Three men of all the chiefs engaged in the American civil war have attained exceptional, two, previously unexampled, honours; with these exceptions, and with three others (the existing major-generals who hold to-day the rank they then held) all other still in service are occupying positions of marked military inferiority to those they filled nearly a score of years ago. Warren and Parke were corps commanders in the war; to-day they are doing duty as lieutenant-colonels of engineers. Gilmore nineteen years ago was in independent command, with the rank of major-general, of operations against Charleston; and the reduction of Fort Wagner, Morris Island and Sumter, ranks in intrinsic magnitude above any military operation in which Great Britain has been engaged since the Crimean War, if Lucknow and Delhi be excepted; yet Gilmore to-day is serving as a lieutenant-colonel of engineers.

P. St. George Cook entered the American army in 1827. He saw service in Mexico during the Civil war, and on the Plains against the Indians, and he earned the rank of brevet major-general. This veteran joined the retired list in 1873, after a service of over forty-five years, and the grade on which he etired was that of a brigadier-general. Had he been a British officer, he would ere now have survived into the rank of field-marshal. William C. Bartlett appears in the "Army Register" as a lieutenant in the Third Infantry; his brevet as brigadier-general of Volunteers is dated seventeen years ago. Such curiosities, from a British view point, as these, were brought about by the return to a peace footing after the great war. But no return of a British army to a peace footing would ever have brought general officers back to regimental service. They would have retired, or hung around on half-pay waiting to be absorbed. Sir Evelyn Wood had only local rank as a general officer until the other day; but after Kambula he never would have been relegated to the command of the Ninetieth Infantry.

An English reader may object that the American instances just cited spring out of an exceptional and imparalleled event. But the present has its instances in support of my contrast, equally with the past. America send as its military attache to the Russian army for the campaign of 1877-78, a youn gengineer lieutenant. That officer had to struggle against the disadvantages incident to the inferiority of his rank. But he did honour to his country, and its army by writing the Standard history of the Russo-Turkish war, a work of so great merit that the Russian general staff has adopted it as an obligatory study for its aspirants—a work that has become the text-book of that war to every student of the art military. To-day this officer is plodding along in the rank he held before the American Subaltern took rank among the military historians of the world. The Russian Emperor had conferred on him not a few medals and decorations, some in appreciation of his knowledge of his profession, others in compliment to that personal courage of which his constant presence in the fore front of operations was fruitful in occasions for the proof. But these, in its austerity, the nation through its Congress has denied him the privilege of wearing. England also had a military attaché with the Russians, an officer whose rank was that of Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel in the Guards. He wrote no history of the war; but his services were rewarded with a full colonelcy in the army, overstepping one hundred and twenty seniors; an appointment as Aid-de-Camp to the Queen; the position of first Secretary to the Vienna Embassy; and permission to wear the order conferred on him by the Russian Emperor. The Abyssinian expedition was almost exclusively an affair of commissariat supplies, and transportation; a medal was granted for it, but the fighting done in it was infinitesimal. For his successful conduct of this operation a British general was made a peer; received a money grant, the thanks of Parliament, and other honours and rewards. The officer who in his capacity of quartermaster-general so organised and carried out the system of supplying the Federal armies throughout the whole of the Civil war, that scarcity was only twice known and that plenty all but universally reigned, held that honourable and onerous position for twenty years with the rank of a brigadier-general; and when he retired the other day, had his major-general's brevet converted into substantive rank for retirement purposes, as an exceptional honour accorded only in recognition of a career so meritorious.

I have left myself scant space in which to speak of the equipment of the American soldier for active service; and this is a part of the subject which is more suited for a professional journal than for a publication of general circulation. A few words of detail may be ventured on. At the first glance, an English cavalry officer, accustomed to the polish and trimness of his own command, might be excused for standing aghast in horror at the aspect of such a squadron of horsemen as that which I saw an parade at Camp Cumming, ready in every item for active service. The accoutrements of Turkish Scherkesses were scarcely dingier. What in the British army is known as "smartness," was here clearly no object. But. as the impression of slovenliness wore off, it became apparent that to the minutest detail everything was contrived for and subordinated to practical utility. The horses were stout, hard, active and wiry, accustomed to endure hardship, and to graze, and stand quiet when picketed. The saddles were of the McClellan pattern, light saving of the horses' backs, and easy for the rider. The kit—carried in small, pendulous saddle-bags sluing behieved the cantle—was cut down to actual necessaries, put no necessaries for sensible campaigning were lacking. The arms were essentially practical,—no saber, a Smith and Wessen revolver, a Hotchkiss magazine carbine (seven cartridges), sighted to fourteen hundred yards, and carried conveniently on the saddle. Ammunition for the carbine (sixty rounds), carried in a most useful and accessible waist-belt that might usefull be replaced by breast-receptacles on the Circassian plan. Men lean, wiry, tough-looking fellows, wearing clothes there could be no fear of spoiling, adepts for training in the rough border skirmish work that constitutes warfare in the "Territories," individually and collectively, self-reliant. The average weight carried by horse (trooper and equipment in complete marching order prepared to take the trail right off the parade-ground) two hundred and twenty-five pounds—sixteen stone English—being about three stone less weight than that carried by the British troop-horse under similar conditions. The American cavalry formation is in "rank entire," on the parade-ground; on service in the comparatively rare experience of charging mounted; its formation was succinctly described to me as "devil take the hind-most;" but fighting with the Indians is almost invariably done dismounted. Supplies for thirteen days are carried on mules which accompany the column, reserves following on waggon. In fine, a detachment of American cavalry on march might, to the European conversant with standing armies, bear a suspicious resemblance to banditti; but it is carefully equipped for the kind of service on which it is employed, and possesses a practical adaptability that would probably occasion some astonishment in another kind of warfare, on the part of more conventional cavalry fresh from the barrack-yard. To the infantry, *mutatis mutandis*, applies much that has been said of the cavalry. It marches light unincumbered by knapsacks; it carries the ammunition purpose fully in the waist-belt; it does not bother with the bayonet incumbrance. It is armed with the springfield rifle, a strong-shooting, far-carrying weapon; it wears neither stock nor standing collar; it has the helmet of hot weather; and its boots are susceptible of improvement.—*North American Review.*

M. DE LESSEPS AND THE BRITISH NAVAL OFFICERS.

In an interview with the *Times'* Paris correspondent M. de Lesseps disavowed the language hostile to England which had been attributed to him. He retained, however, better memories of the taking of Ismailia by Captain Fitzroy of the Orion. The correspondent believed that the incident had warped the distinguished Frenchman's judgment. Telegraphing on September 5, he says:—

M. de Lesseps is still under the influence of the Ismailia affair, and convinced that Arabi would have acted more respectfully than the terrible captain, whose recollection haunts him. But in reality M. de Lesseps does not know what Arabi would have done. At bottom there is nothing to prove that the Canal, notwithstanding all promises, would hot have been destroyed by this time, if Arabi had supposed it might serve as a basis of operations for England. The latter certainly have a greater interest in its preservation than Arabi, and even M. de Lesseps, when he has recovered his coolness, will see himself that the English are the Canal's natural protectors.

On the following day (Sept. 5) the official report of M. Victor de Lesseps *Agent Supérieur* on the Suez Canal Company in Egypt, was read at the meeting of the Board of Directors. In describing it the *Times'* correspondent writes:—

In it is visible the besetting impression I dwelt on yesterday—an impression which seems to have seized on everybody connected with the Canal. I need not say that Sir John Stokes, Sir Rivers Wilson, and Mr. Standen, the English members of the Board, who were present, declared that they could not but protest against this document, notwithstanding all the efforts of its author to extenuate its wording; and no doubt it will be thought that it would have been better not to give such length and such a form to the communication. However, it must be remembered that this is not a question which thus far interests France otherwise than England. The Canal is simply an industrial enterprise, and the managers are trying to exaggerate the peril, even at the risk of exposing France to being drawn into a discussion to which she ought, as a Government, to be a stranger. M. Duclerc said to-day to a visitor:—"M. de Lesseps is said to have called on me, and I am said to have had a long conference with him. It is true that I have seen him, and that I listened to him, but I had no reply to give. The French Government has hitherto had no need to intervene in a discussion in which M. de Lesseps has only defended interests which are thus far private." M. Duclerc is to be congratulated on this commonsense and prudent reply.

M. Victor de Lesseps in his report describes the events of the occupation of the Canal at considerable length. On the 14th he had an interview with Admiral Hewett with respect to the evacuation by England of the company's waterworks. He says:—"I had no difficulty in convincing the Admiral that he had exceeded the rights of a belligerent, inasmuch as the act of force he had committed against us had for its excuse not an imminent danger, but an event which might possibly not happen—namely, the cutting of the Freshwater Canal, till then respected by the Egyptians, in spite of the landing of the English, out of consideration for the company. I added that if the Egyptians learnt that the English had occupied the waterworks in order to provide a large supply of water to the company's detriment, it was to be feared the water would be cut off. The Admiral then asked me for explanations respecting the Canal's neutrality and the reciprocal rights and duties of the company and the Egyptian Government. I explained to him how much M. Ferdinand de Lesseps and the Company's attitude had been misrepresented in England—how in defending the principle of neutrality, which is the basis of its concession, the company showed itself a friend of English interests, thereby trying to prevent acts from being committed which would be fatal to trade in general, and consequently to that of England, who is the Canal's chief customer—that by protesting against the numerous breaches of our regulations committed by the British Fleet the company did not manifest hostility to the English nation, but to certain acts, against which it would have protested with equal energy if any other fleet but Her Majesty's had been concerned."

The Admiral thanked him for his explanation, and an hour afterwards there was not a soldier remaining at the Waterworks. On the 16th M. de Rouville, the head of the traffic service. received a letter from Captain Fitzroy, which led to the supposition that Admiral Hoskins had very incorrect notions on the Egyptian Government's and the company's respective situations. M. Victor de Lesseps went to Port Said to give explanations to Admiral Hoskins. The report continues:—

"On the 17th I had an interview with the Admiral. I must say that, if I cannot but express satisfaction at the reception of Admiral Hewett, it is quite the reverse as regards Admiral Hoskins. While Admiral Hewett listened to me with interest and courtesy, Admiral Hoskins showed clearly his intention to turn a deaf ear to all reasoning. I spent upwards of an hour in proving to him that Lake Timsah and Port Said were, like the Canal, in the company's waters, and that at Port Said and at Lake Timsah, as well as in the Canal, all ships, without distinction of nationality, were subject to the strict observance of our regulations. The Admiral would listen to nothing, and interrupted me every moment with these two phrases—'M. de Lesseps is an enemy of England,' 'I see the Egyptian flag here.' All my efforts to show that we were not enemies of England, and that the fact of seeing the Egyptian flag at Port Said did not give the British Fleet any more right than others to disregard our regulations, were futile. It was evident the Admiral had decided we were the enemies of England. and that Port Said and Lake Timsah were Egyptian waters in which he could do as he liked."

The report then speaks of Admiral Hewett's letter forbidding the entrance into the Canal of all vessels down to the Company's boats. The Admiral's letter dated 1 o'clock in the morning of the 19th, was handed in at 5 o'clock at Suez, and it was between 1 and 5 that the telegraph wire was cut near Suez. In the night of the 19th and 20th Ismailia, "hitherto so peaceful, was the scene of a stirring drama":—

"The whole European population, the Company's servants, and the principal Egyptian functionaries were at a ball at ths house of Mr. Poilpre, the head of the Domain service, a ball animated by the presence of the officers of the Spanish and Austrian men-of-war. At 2 o'clock in the morning everybody had returned home, and had just gone to sleep, when at 3 o'clock, in the depth of darkness, the streets resounded with war cries, musket firing, and the rolling of cannon. It was the English Marines who were landing without having warned the inhabitants that they might be exposed to being killed in the streets. At what did they fire? There was no enemy. The Egyptian camp was at Nefiche, three kilometres from Ismailia. In the town there were only a few police soldiers, very peaceful persons, whose only thought was to keep order. . . At daybreak the firing ceased in the European quarter, after having, fortunately, made but one victim, a European, a Dutchman, Mr. Broens, who, not reply, ing clearly to the 'Qui vive?' of a Marine, received a shot which passed through his body and shattered his left arm. Mr. Broens is between life and death. The dectors consider his condition desperate. The English Marines proceeded in the daytime to our Arab village, inhabited by our native workmen and their families. Though there was not an enemy to oppose them they fired on the women and children, who fled to the desert with piercing cries. Several policemen were made prisoners without resistence. One of them was killed from behind in trying to escape with his family."

After some difficulties, Captain Fitzroy consented to the families of the company's officials passing the night on the lake, which a part of them did, on the Spanish and Austrian men-of-war. In reply to the letter sent to him on the subject, Captain Fitzroy replied that M. de Lesseps and all the company's servants would pass the night in the town, for he expected to be attacked. There would be a battle at Ismailia, and he wished M. de Lesseps and all his personuel to be there. "I am master now," be said. General Wolseley, Admiral Seymour, and Admiral Hoskins arrived on the morning of the 21st. Thus the landing of British troops, which "had been announced by Sir John Stokes and Sir Rivers Wilson in Paris as likely to take place without disturbing navigation, was effected by surprise and violence."

On the 21st M. Victor de Lesseps had an interview with Admiral Seymour, who expressed a desire that the company should resume the service. The company agreed to supply pilots and enable the British vessels to pass through the Canal as speedily as possible, on condition that the Admiral should bear the responsibility of the delay and damage already caused, or which might be caused, to trade by the military operations. These conditions were accepted by the Admiral and General Wolseley. The report continues:—

"We cannot but express satisfaction with our relations with the general officers of the land army and their staffs. Colonel Lanyon, commander of the place, asked us to notify to him any complaints to which the sojourn of the troops might give rise, and he would attend to them at once."

On the 24th the Canal traffic had resumed its natural course. The report winds up with "a regrettable incident. The chief of a detachment seized the water supply and wished to drive away the daughters of the station-master on the pretext that they were consuming too much water. The severest orders have been given to prevent the recurrence of such acts."

A POLITICAL TOUR IN IRELAND.

(Concluded from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.)

The train stopped at a great many stations, and at every station there were a great many police on the platform, assisting, as far as their presence went, at the arrival and departure of every train. This they always seem to do at the smallest stations in the most peaceable districts; in fact, they are an all-pervading presence, and no picture of Irish scenery gives at all a correct impression unless the finest house in the foreground is a police barrack and the landscape is well peopled with constables. The only occasions on which they are conspicuous by their absence are those on which the long-suffering peasants retaliate on their oppressors by some dreadful agrarian outrage. With these unfortunate exceptions they may be said to be always on the spot; but as with these identical exceptions Ireland is practically free from crime, it would seem to an outside observer that the large sums spent in maintaining in idleness this army of able-bodied policemen are rather more uselessly wasted than if they were thrown into the sea, where they would not serve to irritate the people against the Government by keeping up a perpetual system of petty tyranny in their midst.

Be this as it may, however, we were carefully scanned by several members of the Royal Irish Constabulary as we alighted from the train at Ballinasloe, and proceeded to order a car to drive over to Loughrea. Indeed, extra vigilance in connexion with railway passengers had lately been instilled into their ranks, for there was an exhibition of Irish manufactures shortly to be opened in Dublin, and no one could tell what desperate characters might be enticed from the country to the capital by an exhibition which was paronized rathar by the Land League than by the lawful authorities. So the lawful authorities, by a judicious exercise of their characteristic tact, had issued an order to the police in all the country districts to furnish them with the number, the names, and the political opinions of all persons about to visit Dublin; and hence a specially eager inspection of trains on their part, extending even to those passengers who were outward bound.

Ignorant, however, of the suspicion our appearance was exciting, we ordered some lunch at Ballinasloe (although it was obvious to the police that if we had been really bent on any honest business, we might have brought it in our pockets from Dublin, and eaten it, without delay, in the train), and while the car was being got ready and the horse fed we went, under the very noses of the watchful police, to call on Mr. Matthew Harris, then residing in the aforesaid village of Ballinasloe. Now this Mr. Harris was well known to the police as one of the traversers in the famous state trial along with Mr. Parnell and other bad characters of that description, so that any doubt which the police might at first have had of our object in visiting these dangerous districts was finally dispelled; but as they had no inspector at hand to direct their movements, they decided that it would be as well to throw all responsibility on the authorities at Loughrea, and accordingly telegraphed the news that a couple of desperate ruffians were coming, and that the Loughrea police must assemble in force and play the men on their arrival.

We, meanwhile, were having a most interesting talk with Mr. Harris, who held strong opinions about the state of the country and the responsibility of the landlords for its disturbed condition. He told us that in our drive of nearly 20 miles to Loughrea we should hardly pass a single house, for grazing was now more profitable to the landlords than agriculture, and they had therefore exterminated the inhabitants in order to add a few pounds to their rents. This had happened more than once in the history of the country, and the culture had been changed from corn to grass and *vice versa* whenever a profit might be expected from the alteration, and without any reference to the rights of the unfortunate tenants. He was enthusiastic about the good qualities of the Irish people, who would make a splendid nation, and he was most anxious that they should think for themselves and not follow their leaders blindly in anything. As to the charge of dileness, he utterly denied it, and, on the other hand, charged the English with under-valuing intellectual recreation and admiring nothing but physical capacity for work—a quality in which they were easily surpassed by that patient animal the ass. He said the effect of the Kilmainham Treaty was manifest, and that the leaders were now doing all they could to suppress the agitation.

We parted on excellent terms, and started on our drive entirely ignorant of the reception which the fates and the police were preparing for us at the other end of our journey. We drove through a rich tract of country and saw, as had been predicted, scarcely a single house. The district had formerly been full of people and was now inhabited by sheep. Ruins of houses we occasionally saw, but these had been almost entirely obliterated and the stones used for the walls which intersect the country. Reddish-brown stains in these stones would sometimes indicate that they had once formed the chimney of a cottage, in which a farmer's family had maintained the peat-fire on the hearth till its smoke had left a lasting mark which the weather had as yet been unable to destroy. Few and far between we now and then saw the cottages of the herdsmen, and at one of these we stopped and inquired of its occupant concerning his condition and livelihood. He was one of those courteous and gentlemanly peasants of whom there seem to be so many specimens in Ireland, and he readily told us the terms on which he worked for his bread. The work which he gave to his landlord was the supervision of 180 acres of grass land, with the care of 100 sheep and 50 cattle. The wages he received in return consisted of a cottage and three acres of land rent-free. Out of these three acres he managed to make a fair livelihood, by cultivating them in the time which he could spare from the management of the 100 sheep and the 50 cattle on the 180 acres of grazing land. We asked after his crop of potatoes, and he said that the blight was in them, but not so bad as it might be.

About this time our driver, who had taken the opportunity to refresh himself as well as his horse during the interval of our lunch and talk with Mr. Harris, became very "sleepy"—a fact of which we were made aware by the eccentric conduct of the horse, which twice preferred to turn aside into grassy lanes that led nowhere rather than keep steadily along the hard high road. So we deposed him from his seat as driver, and put him to sleep comfortably on the cushions, warning him at the same time to hold on well, for an Irish car is not well adapted to give safe accommodation to sleepers. But, alas! our warnings were unheeded, and before long a heavy thud was heard, and the driver was seen sprawling on his back in the dust in the middle of the road, groaning sadly. However, he was more frightened than hurt, and after this rude awakening took more care to hold on for the rest of the way. We saw nothing remarkable by the way, except a police hut erected at the roadside for the better protection of those who go out from and come into Loughrea. These police huts on the one side and the Land League huts on the other make quite a new feature in the scenery, partly resembling the cabmen's shelters which may be seen in the streets of London.

Moralizing to these huts and their causes and objects, we drove into the village of Lougnrea and immediately noticed that here the police were even more plentiful than at the railway stations. Not for an instant supposing that this fact had any connexion with our arrival, we drove up to the door of the hotel and dismounted from our car. To our horror we then discovered that these numerous police were all converging upon one common centre, and that we ourselves were occupying that unenviable position. A subinspector in plain clothes suddenly advanced and informed us that we were arrested under the Prevention of Crime Act and must instantly resume our seats on the car, in order to drive to a very different destination from that which we had proposed to ourselves when we started. It was useless to protest and to ask at least to be told on what charge we were arrested. The only answer vouchsafed was, "Get up instantly into the car." There was nothing for it but to comply, so we climbed into our seats again; two policemen with loaded rifles took the seats beside us; a procession of similarly armed constables walked before, behind, and on each side of us; and at the slow pace of a military funeral we proceeded through the main street of the village, a sight for all beholders. The people of the place, however, were too well accustomed to such sights to display much emotion, although they sympathized with any new victim who had the misfortune to fall into the clutch of their oppressors. We arrived at the police barracks and were placed in a small room, furnished with a table and a form, and with strong iron bars to its window. Here our pockets were carefully searched for papers and a minute examination of our luggage was made. In mine, besides the "flannels," they made the discovery of six clean white linen shirts, and this at once aroused their strongest suspicion. They asked me if I had supposed that it would be impossible to get a shirt washed in Ireland, and the question was certainly most apposite to the occasion, for in their zealous search for treasonable documents they thrust their dirty fingers into every fold of the aforesaid shirts, and made their speedy washing a thing of primary necessity. Having collected every scrap of paper that was to be found, they proceeded to examine their spoils. I was asked if I denied the authorship of a pamphlet on the land question which had been put into my hands in Dublin, and which I had not yet had time to read. This I accordingly did, and the statement was duly recorded. The sub-inspector and a constable, one after the other, read through every one of our private letters and diaries and note books, and with some difficulty and much solemnity managed to spell out between them the only thing I was ashamed of—viz., some verses which I had jotted down on a scrap of paper in imitation of the Irish national songs. When this was over, the sub-inspector departed, taking all our documents with him, and leaving us in the charge of a couple of constables. We were informed that as soon as a magistrate could be obtained our case should be tried before him, but when this would be was problematical.

It was now 8 o'clock and we had already been in custody for two hours and were getting hungry as well as tired. We asked if we might be guarded to the hotel, eat some dinner under police supervision, and return to the barracks in a less famished condition to defend our case before the magistrate when he should arrive. This was refused, so we modified our demands, and asked to be supplied with some bread and water, thinking that this, at least, was orthodox prison fare. Even this, however, could not be allowed, and our only resource was to try to forget our hunger, and to amuse ourselves as best we might by alternately sitting on our form and looking through the bars of our window into the court-yard. At last a policeman, whom I wish to take this opportunity of thanking, took pity on us, and procured at his own expense a glass of milk for each of us, and thus refreshed we hoped to be able shortly to face the magistrate. He was a long time coming, however—and time passes slowly to prisoners—but before he came we were allowed an interview with our late driver, who had come to the police-station with the double object of getting his pay and expressing his sympathy. He lamented our misfortune, and earnestly hoped that we should soon be released; but there was no saying what the police might or might not do. This was cheering, but we could only wait. At 9 o'clock Mr. Byrne arrived, the resident magistrate for the district, and informed us that it was by the merest chance that he was in the neighbourhood, and that otherwise we should have been necessarily locked up all night. Here was a great subject of congratulation. Meanwhile preparations were made for our formal trial, for everything must be done regularly even under Coercion Acts, and all the evidence must be taken down in full on regular printed forms, of which there were none at hand, but which could not be replaced by ordinary foolscap paper. While these forms were being sent for I made an informal statement of my aim and object in travelling through the country, and disclaimed all intention of committing an outrage at Loghrea, giving references to persons in authority which could be verified by the letters which the police had abstracted from me. Mr. Byrne was evidently anxious to get rid of us, and when the forms at last arrived, he asked the sub-inspector if, after having read our letters and listened to my statement, he still entertained suspicions of our criminal intent. To this he replied in the negative, and the magistrate had nothing more to do than to discharge us and express his regret for our arrest, after which we were free to return to our hotel. I asked Mr. Byrne to give me a letter to prevent the recurrence of such an unpleasant episode, and this he said he would do; but when I received a letter from him later in the evening it only stated that he thought this sort of safe-conduct would be unnecessary. So the prospect was not very pleasant.

The next day we visited a convent of Carmelites, a brotherhood of bare-footed friars, who trace their origin from the schools of the prophets instituted by Elijah on Mount Carmel. We were shown over the place and its beautiful ivy-covered ruins by a most courteous friar dressed in the regular long flowing dark brown robe. He was much interested in our experience of the police, and invited us to a vegetarian dinner, for by the rules of their Order they may not touch meat, and we dined with him and six other Carmelites, enjoying a most savoury feast of which the chief dish was a stew of Spanish beans. In the evening we strolled about the town, and visited several shops from which "suspects" had been arrested after the murder of Mr. Blake. There were still about two dozen shopkeepers detained in prison on suspicion for this murder, although the priests assured us that most of them had been at Mass at the time.

At 8 o'clock in the evening, when it was getting cool after a very hot day, we started on a car for Athenry, passing in the twilight several police huts loopholed for firing on the people if attacked, and the scenes of some very recent murders. It was getting dark when we came suddenly upon some police patrols, who were guarding the house of the widow of a man who was murdered for taking another man's land. It was a beautiful night for driving, but the associations of the scenes that had been enacted there fastened on the fancy and spoilt the enjoyment. I could hardly consider that system of law and government satisfactory, which had made it possible for the present state of things to arise. We talked to the driver about the murders, and could easily see that he regarded them as just executions for cruelty, tyranny, or the violation of unwritten, but well-known laws. He said that if a man was notorious for harshness and cruelty, he was solemnly warned by a message from a secret assembly. If he would not amend his ways, he was warned again, and if he still persisted, he received his final notice, and after that his sudden death might at any time ensue. He evidently considered that these three notices, which are always delivered to a man before his death is determined on, regularized the proceedings, and took away from them any imputation of lawlessness to which they might otherwise have been open.

WITH THE SEPOYS TO EGYPT.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS" CORRESPONDENT.

Bombay, August 5.

On arriving at Bombay from Simla I found that the Prince's Dock already contained about twenty large steamers, into which ballast and stores were being poured night and day, and upon the hulls of which an army of painters were busily laying the white coating by which troopships are distinguished.

* * * *

Last night the Clan Macdonald sailed from Bombay, but only for Kurrachee, to take on board the Belooch regiment stationed there. So that the first spip to sail direct for Suez will be the Merton Hall, in a comfortable berth of which I am writing these lines. She takes more than half on the 7th Bengal Native Infantry—a crack regiment from Lucknow, which arrived at the jetty this morning at sunrise. Besides some hundred and sixty and odd muleteers and camp followers of sorts, there are 570 Sepoys, tall, handsome men. They have been sleeping and lounging about, at any moment within the last six hours expecting the order to embark.

It was touching to observe how horses and mules behaved after being lowered into their stalls on the middle deck. They panted hard and fast, their heads drooped, their knees shook, their dilated nostrils quivered, and over their bodies the perspiration streamed—though only a few seconds before, while yet on terra firma, they were comfortably cool and glossy and dry, I observed that the horses in the middle and end of the queue, were the most unmanageable of all. They watched, each with his own pair of eyes, every preceding instance of exaltation, and their dim reasonings took the shape of a sorites of accumulating bepuzzlement and alarm. The most troublesome of them all was my own pony Sultan, age five, height thirteen-two, half Arab, born and bred in the Deccan, price one hundred and twenty rupees, worth four times the money in the land of Cheops.

The bugle call at last! The Sepoys march on board to the music of their first rate band. In an hour's time they are established in their new quarters. In another hour the great ship is swinging leisurely, majestically, over the long waves in the open ocean. India is entering the European concert for "three months," or is it three days, or three years, or three centuries? And Colonel Worsley, of the 7th Bengal Native Infantry, and Captain Verrill, of the Merton Hall, with a long tail of thirty-three steamers behind them, are leading the way.

Gulf of Aden, August 13.

The Merton Hall, as I have said, carries only somewhat more than half of the 7th Bengal Infantry. The second wing follows in the Sicily, and is under the command of Major Vyvyan, under whom are Lieutenants Whistler and Vaughan, and Dr. Macdonald as medical officer. In the Merton Hall are Colonel Worsley, commandant of the regiment, Lieutenant Elderton as adjutant, Lieutenant Burton as officiating quartermaster, and Dr. Gimlette as medical officer, two others accompanying the regiment in "a non-official capacity," Colonel Field, who has exchanged from the 8th Hussars at Rawul Pindi to the 15th Hussars in England, and your Correspondent.

Counting the captain, his officers, and crew ninety-six, all told, there are about 750 men on board, and if we add our fellow-creaturs the horses and mules—our collaborateurs in the Egyptian campaign—there are upwards of 900 of us; a large number, but only a mere fraction of what this large vessel can carry. The Merton Hall could have accommodated at least one half of the whole infantry brigade, including the baggage and transport animals, with the greatest ease. This was the opinion of many among the Commissariat and other officers with whom I have spoken on the subject. They were all agreed that by far too much space had been wasted. As for the infantry, they would have put the men all together in two of the largest steamers, and reserved separate shipping for the baggage animals and muleteers. Sir Donald Stewart, however, had made up his mind that each regiment should land in Egypt with its transport ready for instant use. Without being a soldier, one can understand the immense advantage of a regiment being thus enabled to take the field the very day it lands. A mere question of pounds, shillings, and pence may hardly be worth considering when this is the object to be attained. On the other hand, Transport and Commissariat officers argue that in days when steamers have superseded sailing vessels the arrival of steamers at Suez may be so timed as to permit of soldiers and their transport appliances landing simultaneously. Besides, it has been said, owing to the liberal scale of elbow-room—a single cavalry regiment of about 500 men, for instance, is conveyed in six large steamers—the number of transport vessels ultimately required will probably approach nearer fifty than thirty, and there may be some difficulty in procuring so many the moment they are wanted. No one must presume to decide between the disagreeing doctors. Sir Donald Stewart's plan may or may not be unnecessarily expensive, but it has at all events the great merit of insuring individual comfort. Still one cannot help wondering why the whole of the 7th B. N. I. was not shipped on board the Merton Hall. If it be advantageous that a regiment and its baggage animals should land together, it seems it must be equally advantageous that all portions of a regiment should do likewise. Yet one-half of the 7th Regiment will probably reach Suez at least a day before the other half. And this, too, when the Merton Hall could have afforded room twice over for all the eight hundred men of the regiment, with their followers, horses, and mules to boot. Another misarrangement, for which the authorities on shore are again responsible, the Sepoys with their camp followers and animals are placed on one and the same deck. Native lungs and native nostrils may very possibly be proof against this malodorous arrangement, but to the European sense the smell of mule is distinctly unpleasant. The mules might have been put on the lower deck, and the upper reserved for the Sepoys and servants. For a second drawback, Father Neptune is more immediately responsible, though if the vessel had been as deeply laden as she usually is, the inconvenience I am about to speak of might have been avoided. The Merton Hall is the largest steamer which has yet entered the Prince's Dock. Even with her large quantities of stores, her ballast of 1,400 tons—to say nothing of her 750 bipeds and 160 quadrupeds—she drew only 16 feet at starting, 10 feet less than her full draught. From this you can guess her great height out of the water, and her superb capacity for rolling among the wild monsoon waves of the Indian Ocean. Her pitching has been nothing to speak of. Her great length, 400 feet, only admits, even in the heaviest seas, of a gentle soothing oscillation between stem and stern. But the rolling—good heavens! A fierce, unearthly sound, half yell, half bray, ascends from the middle deck! Our friends the aromatic mules! Let us go "downstairs" and see this particular wonder of the deep.

At every roll of the ship the horses and mules, who, unlike the superior animals upstairs, had not yet found their sea legs, were pitched heavily, helplessly, against the wooden rails of their stalls. They snorted, neighed, brayed, screamed, kicked each other, bit at each other like frantic cannibals. A theory of this phenomenon was invented on the spot, and may find acceptance, especially among Anglo-Indians. When our Syce falls out with his horse, he argues with him, scolds him, abuses him in an odd mixture of wrat and gravity; perhaps gives him a cuff on the side of the head, by way of concentrating the beast's wandering attention; and he winds up with all the slanderous, libellous Billingsgate which he can invent against the animal's family back to the third and fourth generations, but more especially his reckless sisters and his notoriously fast grandmamma. Possibly, all this soaks into the equine mind; so that if an irate "tat" or mule could speak articulately, he would probably unbosom himself in the style of his Syce. Now the equine intellect, like the human, necessarily assigns a cause for every phenomenon. When therefore a sudden lurch pitches a horse or mule head foremost or on to his beam ends, what more natural than that he should at once jump to the conclusion that the fellow in the next stall did it? Horseplay! thinks he, in his dark soul. The first furious bray no doubt means, "Villain, leave my box alone!" And the neighing, snorting, and screaming in chorus moans, a *tu quoque*, and worse. After exhausting all the resources of hippic speech the creatures naturally take to biting and tearing one another. In any case, one watching the extraordinary sight could hardly doubt that every animal in the collection attributed the rolling and lurching of the ship—that is, of his particular box—to his next neighbour. Poor creatures! how miserable, how seasick, how limp and feckless they looked during their uneasy intervals of equilibrium!

Most of the mules and horses had sores on the shoulders, neck, and sides, produced by incessant impact on the stall rails during the rougher portion of our voyage. On the shoulder of one animal a swelling had grown as big as the hump on a Commissariat bullock. On the near quarter of another a deep wound had been cut, showing the white and red in a manner too dreadful to be described. A third beast died of *mal de mer*, and found a sailor's grave. I was unable to be present at his funeral. Why, asks my indignant reader, did they not pad the stalls? I don't know. It is to be hoped the Bombay people have taken care to fit out the other steamers with a more thoughtful regard for the comfort of the mules and horses. A stringent rule on the subject should be issued from headquarters. In our case, the natural results of somebody's negligence have been most successfully mitigated by Major Logan, who, barefooted and arrayed in baggy drawers tucked up over his calves, goes stalking about his beasts from sunrise to sunset, doctoring them, feeding them, padding their stalls, and bringing moral, and I hope physical pressure to bear upon the dirtiest and laziest people whom the East produces—the muleteers. Without this ceaseless supervision by Major Logan, or some officer of his stamp, a third of the whole number of horses and mules would in all likelihood have perished. As it is, only one mule has died, and now it is sufficiently certain that all the others will be safely landed in Egypt. They are regaining the flesh which they lost during the rolling and lurching period. One creature, who only the other day looked as if the wind could whistle through his ribs, will at his present rate of progress grow as fat as the Claimant by the time he lands. You must not imagine from what I have written above that the Merton Hall has a trick of rolling. The rolling has been simply and solely due to the fact of her being so lightly laden. All the other steamers which are not well down in the water—and very few of them are—will roll and lurch in a manner which one would rather imagine than experience.

I have written only of the miseries of the sea-sick mules. But Jack Sepoy, too, has been bitterly tried. "Thou liftest me up to the wind; Thou causest me to ride upon it, and dissolvest my substance." If Mahomed Ali did not actually utter these words of Job, he felt them, as he lay corpse-wise on the deck. "Hast Thou not poured me out like milk and curdled me like cheese?" "For my sighing cometh before I eat"—and still more after it, oh, Ali—"and my roarings are poured out like the waters"—and not only thy roarings, oh, Afzal Khan, but also thy chapatties and the ghee which formed the seasoning thereof. "Let the day perish wherein I was born," murmurs Ali, lying on the broad of his back. "Cast me forth," responds Haji Baba, "into the depths of the sea"—"There the wicked cease from troubling; there the weary be at rest." During the first four or five days of the voyage the greater number of the 470 Sepoys must have been, so to speak, put *hors de combat*. Never before had they even seen the wondrous ocean; never a vessel bigger than the budgerao of the Indus or Ganges; never a ship as big as a village and moving without the aid of oar or sail. If they thought over the matter at all, they may have imagined that the Sirkar could as easily control the elements as a Lieutenant-Governor on tour can command all the poultry and rolling stock of a province; or they may have fancied the "black water" to be as placid as the seas of milk and the oceans of whey on which float so much of their grotesque legend. They were miserably disallusion. For days the Flower of Oudh babbled of "Lucknow,"—wherever you went you heard that fond name muttered through the ashen-grey lips of prostrate warriors—"Lucknow," and the sweet murmurous River Goomtee, a paradise to the Inferno of the loud-sounding sea. Even after the worst was over, their resentful sorrow found eloquent if mute expression. There seemed to be a reproachful look in Ram Singh's eye as he stalked rather unsteadily past the saloon, and caught his Sahib's eye; he seemed to say, as plainly as a look could utter it, "Oh, Feringhee, deceptive, unstable, cruel as thine own Kalapani." But our Sepoys have got over their miseries; they have forgotten them; they have forgotten Lucknow and the plains of Hindostan; they have become hilarious; they rejoice in the Kalapani as much as if like their English comrades, they were the descendants of the Vikings; and they are ready to follow their beloved commandant—the "father" of their regiment—to any clime, and against any foe between the Ganges and the Nile.

A NEW ILLUMINATING AGENT.

Gas is threatened by a new rival as an illuminating agent, and of closer kindred to it than the electric light. After many years of study and experiment, in New Zealand and Australia, a Mr. John Dixon claims that he has perfected a process by which gas of the highest quality can be manufactured out of certian metals and chemicals. It has been submitted to a variety of searching tests, both in the colonies and here, and, if we may believe the statements put forward in a Liverpool paper, its superiority to coal-gas is undeniable. After inspecting the pioneer manufactory which has just been constructed by the inventor, our contemporary deposes that the metallic gas yields a most beautiful light—clear, white, brilliant, and soft. But all these good qualities would be of little avail in these days of cheapness were the new light dearer than the old. The reverse, however, is alleged to be the case, and, if this be only once established, the days of coal gas will be numbered—unless, indeed, it should be discovered that the metallic gas gives off fumes injurious to human health. Those we are now compelled to breathe are bad enough, but an atmosphere laden with decomposed metal would be infinitely worse. There is also the degree of explosiveness to ascertained before the British householder can safely hail Mr. Dixon as a public benefactor.—*Globe.*

CIGARETTE SMOKING.

Scarcely less injurious, in a subtle and generally unrecognised way, than the habit of taking "nips" of alcohol between meals, is the growing practice of smoking cigarettes incessantly. We have not a word to say against smoking at suitable times and in moderation, nor do our remarks at this moment apply to the use of cigars or pipes It is against the habit of smoking cigarettes in large quantities, with the belief that these miniature doses of nicotine are innocuous, we desire to enter a protest. The truth is that, perhaps owing to the way the tobacco-leaf is shredded, coupled with the fact that it is brought into more direct relation with the mouth and air-passages than when it is smoked in a pipe or cigar, the effects produced on the nervous system by a free consumption of cigarettes are more marked and characteristic than those recognisable after recourse to other modes of smoking. A pulse-tracing made after the subjert has smoked say a dozen cigarettes will, as a rule, be flatter and more indicative of depression than one taken after the smoking of cigars. It is no uncommon practice for young men who smoke cigarettes habitually to consume from eight to twelve in an hour, and to keep this up for four or five hours daily. The total quantity of tobacco used may not seem large, but beyond question the volume of smoke to which the breath organs of the smoker are exposed, and the characteristics of that smoke as regards the proportion of nicotine introduced into the system, combine to place the organism very fully under the influence of the tobacco. A considerable number of cases have been brought under our notice during the last few months, in which youths and young men who have not yet completed the full term of physical development have had their health seriously impaired by the practice of almost incessantly smoking cigarettes. It is well that the facts should be known, as the impression evidently prevails that any number of these little "whiffs" must needs be prefectly innocuous, whereas they often do infinite harm.—*Lancet.*

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The law can never make man honest. It can only make him very uncomfortble when he is dishonest.

"Married for Life" is the title of a novel by a Chicago author, which is an entirely new idea in Illinois.

A Reuter's telegram from Durban Aug. 29, states:—The Chief Secocoeni has been murdered by Mampoir.

That homely babies make the best-looking folks is an adage as old as time itself; but you dare not tell a mother her baby is homely.

Professor King says he has no doubt that a balloo voyage across the Atlantic can be made with safety. Just so, Professor. it's the voyage that only gets part way across that's dangerous.

News has arrived from Jan Mayen Island, of the Austrian Polar Expedition. The Expedition is now in Mary Muss Bay. The geographical position is 70 deg. 89 min. N., and 8 deg. 28 min. West from Greenwich.

"I can marry any girl I please," he said, with self-satisfied-if-you-loved-a-girl-would-you-marr[illegible] expression of countenance upon his languid [illegible] "No doubt," she responded; "but what girl [illegible] please?" They don't speak now.

If you want a man to think well of [illegible] convers, with him via telephone. Y[illegible] with a man five minutes in that w[illegible] coming to the conclusion that yo[illegible] adder, and a condemned fool to boo[illegible]

"Yes," said the gentleman wh[illegible] the crack volunteer regiment, [illegible] the war, and have the docu[illegible] class record. I'm 6 feet and [illegible] nut, know the manual of a[illegible] on military tactics." "Ye[illegible] "those qualifications a[illegible] waltz step do you danc[illegible]

An exciting scene [illegible] at the Portland, R[illegible] victs were being [illegible] warders, to Wo[illegible] the officers on t[illegible] everything th[illegible] A desperate [illegible] quarter of a[illegible] and place[illegible]

Sir [illegible] Govern[illegible] mary[illegible] mag[illegible] the[illegible] es[illegible] tw[illegible] co[illegible] con[illegible]

F[illegible] A f[illegible] tooth[illegible] clean[illegible] the g[illegible] pecul[illegible] the b[illegible] decay[illegible] line,"[illegible] pelicio[illegible] the a[illegible] through[illegible] American[illegible] London.

BENGAL.

The Health of Calcutta.—There were 666 births registered in August, against 518 in the preceding month, showing an increase of 148 births. It is satisfactory to note that the number of births registered in the month under record exceeds all the corresponding figures of the past decade. The increase of 98 births over those of the corresponding month of the previous year is observable amongst all classes of the community except mixed races and Mahomedans. There were 355 male and 311 female births in the month under review. The mean of the past decade was 545. The number of deaths registered in August was 929, against 883 in the preceding month, giving an annual ratio of 25·7 against 24·4 per 1,000 of population. The proportion of male to female deaths was as 118 to 100. Although this monthly total exceeds five corresponding figures of the past decade, it is less by 21 than the decennial average. The excess of 43 deaths over those of the corresponding month of the previous year is due to the increase of deaths from all the principal diseases excepting cholera, and is shared by all races except non-Asiatics and other classes. There were 52 deaths from cholera, against 54 in the preceding month.

False Pride.—Mr. Monmohun Ghose, barrister-at-law, assisted by Baboo Gonesh Chunder Chunder, attorney, appeared at the Calcutta, Police Court on Tuesday and made an application to the Court with reference to a charge of theft laid against Baboo Charu Chunder Munick in respect to some voting papers. The application asked for the non-attendance of Baboo Charu Chunder Mullick on the ground of his known position and respectability, he being an Honorary Magistrate, &c. His Worship considered that it was merely for the purpose of identification, it was necessary that the Baboo should appear in Court. Mr. Monmohun Ghose agreed with his Worship that it would be necessary for the purposes of identification that he should appear in Court, but that he should be placed in the dock would be a "needless indignity" to a man like Baboo Charu Chunder Mullick. His Worship said that all from the highest to the lowest were apt to be subject at times to many indignities, but there was no disgrace in coming forward to defend ourselves in a court of justice. Mr. Ghose made some reference to the custom existing among occupants of Zenanas. His Worship said that was a privilege, and not a right. If he made a distinction of this sort to grant an application in favour of the accused, he would place him Mr. Ghose contended that it would be a great shame and a pity to his client that, before any evidence had been adduced in the case, that Baboo Charu Chunder Mullick should be submitted to so grave an indignity as to have to stand in the prisoner's dock. His Worship observed that the Baboo could have his remedy. After some further argument to the same effect, his Worship said that he would gladly if he could see his way have granted the application, but for obvious reasons, it would have to be refused; for in the first place, it would be establishing a bad precedent, and in the second, a refusal would be to the guarding against many future difficulties.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

Madras Municipal Mortuary Register.—From the 16th to the 22nd instant, 1 European, 7 East Indians, 3 Native Christians, 245 Hindus, and 32 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 288 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 290. The deaths are thus classified:—9 from small-pox, 2 from measles, 79 from fever, 25 from dysentery, 15 from diarrhœa, and 158 from other diseases. The population according to the last census, being 397,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 37·6 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 38·1 per 1,000 per annum.

[illegible]Y SEASON REPORTS.

The following are the Bombay Presidency District Season Reports for the week ended on the 27th instant:—

Karachi.—No rain. River at Kotri on 25th, 17 feet 1 inch against 13½ feet on same date last year. Fever increasing, general throughout district. Cattle-disease in Shahbandar Taluka. Keon worm doing damage to crops in 2 talukas. Wheat, red rice, and bajri in Karachi 23, 32 and 34 Dadu 32, Sakro 40 and 48, and Shahbandar 20, 40 and 48.

Shikarpur.—River 9 feet 6 inches against 10 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of kharif crop and preparation for rabi commenced. Cotton picking in progress. Fever and cough general. Cattale-disease in 3 talukas. Rice, wheat and jowari in Shikarpur 26, 25 and 64, Sukkur 26, 30 and 60, and Larkhana 25, 31 and 60 pounds per rupee.

Hyderabad.—River falling. Kharif crops slightly damaged by insects in talukas Sakrand and Dero Mohbat. Rabi operations commenced. Small-pox continues in Hyderabad; fever in 7 talukas and cattle-disease in Badin. Wheat 26, jowari 52, bajri 44, rice red 32, and rice white 22 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif crops doing well except in some places where attacked by worms. Water rose in canals. No rain. Fever prevailing. Nights much cooler. Wheat 27, bajri 54, jowari 64, and rice 23 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Total rain 30·41. Crops doing well. Fever continues in Dholka, Viramgam, and Gogha. Wheat 27 and bajri 32 pounds.

Panch Mahals.—Rain 10 cents, total 53·26. Fever still prevalent. Cutting of maize progressing. Wheat 30, bajri 53 and maize 64 pounds.

Kaira.—Crops thriving. Reaping of bajri in Kapadvanj and Borsad talukas commenced. Slight fever in Thasra and Kapadvanj talukas; in latter 16 cholera cases, 13 fatal, In Mehmadabad Taluka 4 cases, 1 fatal. Wheat 30, bajri 32, and rice 29 pounds.

Broach.—Rain 42 cents, total 43·11. Weather cloudy. Kharif crops in good condition. Fields being prepared for sowing rabi crops. Jowari 36, bajri 32 and rice 27 pounds. Slight fever continues in Broach Taluka. Cattle healthy.

Surat.—Rain 49 cents, total 44·18. Slight damage to crops by flood in some talukas. Jowari 36 and nagli 57 pounds.

Khandesh.—Slight rain. Locusts causing severe injury to standing crops. Cholera abated. Health good. Prices rising. Bajri 32½.

Nasik.—Thunder-storms and heavy rain in most talukas, maximum Dindori 5·45, minimum Igatpuri 69 cents. Kharif apparently destroyed entirely by locusts in Yeola, Nandgaon, Malegaon and partially in Chandor, Niphad, Sinnar, Baglan and Kalvan. Quantities of locusts being destroy[illegible] upon reward. Slight cholera in 3 talukas. W[illegible] 28, bajri 33, and rice 28.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain 17 cents, tot[illegible] being 87 cents above average. Average [illegible] temperature 1° warm from 20th to 25th [illegible] 26th. Vapour in air normal. Ab[illegible] northerly. Thunder and lightning [illegible] and 25th; thunder-storm on the ni[illegible]

Thana.—Rain 32 cents, total [illegible] Second sort rice 28 pounds. [illegible] pox in 2 talukas.

Kolaba.—(Report for th[illegible] instant). Rain 48 cents, t[illegible] good in Alibag. Fever [illegible] appeared in Pen. Ca[illegible] Mangaon and Mahad [illegible] out. Rice second s[illegible] dal second sort 22[illegible]

Ratnagiri.—Ra[illegible] Fever in 4 and [illegible] 12, rice 14-10 a[illegible]

Poona.—R[illegible] at Junnar, [illegible] good. Ei[illegible] deaths i[illegible] pounds.

Ahm[illegible] Sang[illegible] 2·4[illegible] p[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

The Bombay Gazette

STEAM PRESS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB, & FANCY PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE.

BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

MACHINE RULING, PAGING AND PERFORATING.

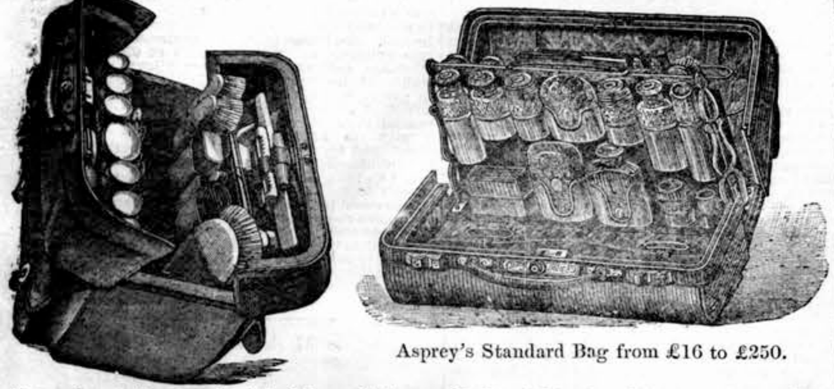
PRINTING IN COLORS AND GOLD.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

LITHOGRAPHING AND DESIGNING.

Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

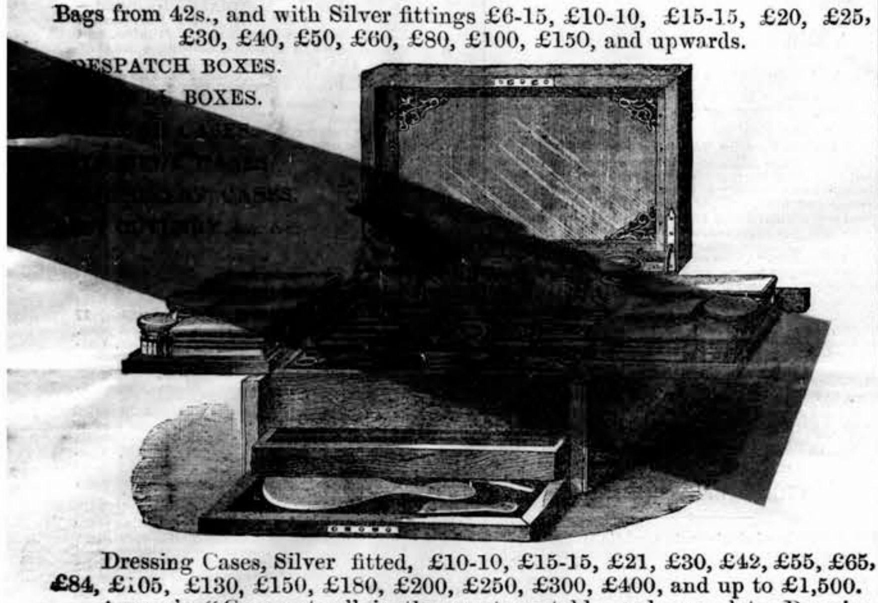
ASPREY & SONS,
166, BOND STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.



Asprey's Standard Bag from £16 to £250.

Bags from 42s., and with Silver fittings £6-15, £10-10, £15-15, £20, £25, £30, £40, £50, £60, £80, £100, £150, and upwards.

ESPATCH BOXES.
BOXES.



Dressing Cases, Silver fitted, £10-10, £15-15, £21, £30, £42, £55, £65, £84, £105, £130, £150, £180, £200, £250, £300, £400, and up to £1,500.
Asprey's "Compactus" is the most portable and complete Dressing Case, £4-10, £6-6, £10-10, £15, £20, £25, £30, £35, £40.

ASPREY'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT FREE.

COD LIVER OIL
PETER MOLLER'S

The only Reliable Brand. Always pure and acceptable to the palate. Most easy of digestion. Perfected in its Manufacture by the process invented by Peter Moller over 30 years since and improved by constant additions, it needs no after manipulations, which only deteriorate the quality. Recommended by the Profession in all parts of the World.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL — REGISTERED — TRADE MARK.
SIXTEEN FIRST PRIZES AWARDED.

IN CAPSULED BOTTLES ONLY, OF CHEMISTS, STOREKEEPERS, &c.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

RADE C H 6 5 MARK.

LIFE

oluble Phenyle
ER & ANTISEPTIC
NFECTANT
SAL USE. SAFETY

FACTURERS:
ASTER, ENGLAND.
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NOTICES.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape. and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.
Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY LOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDER'S, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.
specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co. ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and al respectable Firms in India.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical hemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J.T. Davenport, Esq., 3, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question wheather a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Vood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russel-Street, Bloomsbury, London.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Re-numbering of Oxford-street, London.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
NUMBER IS NOW 444.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S BOOTS.
POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

	Superior in style and excellent in quality,	Finest quality we can produce
Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	25s.	35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d
Very superior	21s. 0d
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d
Satin, Kid, and Patent Louise Evening Shoes	10s. 6d
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 0d
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d

FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS.
(Registered.)
WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM,
Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett* will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTES, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT.
444, Oxford-street, London W.

NOTICES.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is wel-known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in Engand by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should no. be also specially valuable to Adertisers in Indiaf Looking to the great and inceasing number o3 Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk line. of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2 Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.
Musjid ,,
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah*
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kuigaum
Gaina
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Sisowlee
ulgaum

Bhadlij
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshengabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheagaum*

Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapoor
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira*
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road*
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney ‡
Sholapur*
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksagore
Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Lines
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur

oisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat*¶
Amrolee
on

Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor

Thasra
Pali
Borehavi
Nariad [bad
Mehmooda-
Barairee
Ahmedabad†
Saburmuttee
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd
Luctoran
Wadw

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments
¶¶ 30 minutes for Dinner ¶¶ 40 minute for Dinner

TEA PLANT.

C. DeVITREE & Co.
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

	Per lb. Rs. a. p.	From 20 lbs and Upwards. Rs. a. p.
Orange Pekoe (Golden Leaf)	2 0 0	1 12 0
Pekoe (Extra Fine)	1 8 0	1 6 0
Imperial Mixture	1 8 0	1 6 0
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 6 0	1 4 0
Family Mixture	1 0 0	0 14 0
Congou	0 12 0	0 11 0

All the foregoing Teas are selected from the best European Tea Plantations at the Himalayas, such as *Holta, Sunsal, Nassaw,* and can specially be recommended by us as completely *free from adulteration.* The one Orange Pekoe (Golden Leaf) is the ***finest*** of Teas, and stands *unrivalled* for its aroma, strength, purity, and fine drinking qualities. We confidently assert that it **is not** procurable elsewhere, and one trial only will prove its superiority to all others.

Competition is the best security for cheapness, but by no means a security for qualities.

C. DEVITREE & Co.,
20. KALBADEVI ROAD.

NOTICES

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

V *Protected by Royal Letters Patent,* R
Dated October 11th, 1869.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
(OZONIC OXYGEN)
THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

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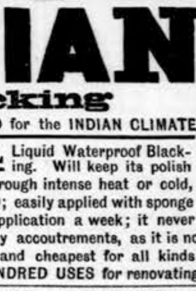

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